FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 JUNE 1984

Gulf Conflict

Tankers Attacked — Iraqi fighter planes attacked two "large maritime targets" south of Khark Island on 3 June, scoring accurate and effective hits, INA announced citing a military spokesman. The Turkish tanker *Buyuk Hun* was hit by Iraqi missiles which killed three members of its crew, Ankara radio disclosed. A Turkish Foreign Ministry statement reported by ANATOLIA noted that Turkey is seeking the speedy return of the crew as well as detailed information on the attack, adding that "additional action" will be taken when this information has been obtained. The Turkish ship was hit by Exocet missiles fired "from a relatively long distance" by Super Etendard aircraft, according to an Iranian military official cited by IRNA. ANATOLIA said that the Turkish shipping company could not confirm the attack on a second Turkish ship.

Security Council Resolution — Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal voiced his government's "satisfaction" with the UN Security Council resolution condemning recent attacks on Saudi and Kuwaiti ships in the Gulf, SPA reported. He expressed hope that Iran will respond to the resolution. Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz declared that the resolution condemned Iran's "aggression" but indicated that Iraq had hoped it would be "more clear," according to KUNA.

Meanwhile, an Iranian Foreign Ministry statement broadcast by Tehran radio characterized the resolution as another "dark page" in the Security Council's dossier and condemned the Council's indifference to Iraqi attacks that began "months ago." The Iranian statement asserted that security of Persian Gulf waterways is "indivisible," adding that maintaining this security is the responsibility of the Gulf states. It also warned that parties providing loans or other assistance to Iraq's war effort will bear the responsibility for the consequences of the war. In a related statement reported by Tehran radio, Iranian Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi said Iran did not expect anything different from the Security Council, adding that Iran will not take orders from anyone. In a related report, IRNA claimed that the Security Council resolution encouraged the 3 June Iraqi attack on the Turkish tanker, asserting that failure to condemn Iraqi attacks on Gulf shipping provided the Iraqi Government with "official permission" to continue them.

Diplomatic Initiatives — An Iranian Foreign Ministry official departed for a 3-day visit to the Soviet Union on 3 June at the invitation of the USSR Foreign Ministry, Tehran radio reported. Meanwhile, two "top-ranking" Algerian officials departed for Iran and Iraq bearing messages from President Chadli Bendjedid in a new "mediation bid," AFP announced. In arrival remarks reported by Tehran radio, the speaker of the Algerian National People's Assembly refused to describe this mission as one of mediation, saying instead that he was in Tehran to "conclude some good work."

In a related report, a Japanese Foreign Ministry official arrived in Tehran on 2 June for talks at the Foreign Ministry, IRNA disclosed. In remarks reported by Tehran radio, the Japanese official denied he would act as a mediator between Iran and Iraq. An Iranian Foreign Ministry official asserted that the visit fell within the framework of bilateral relations.

Lebanon

Prime Minister Rashid Karami, in remarks reported by Beirut radio on 2 June, disclosed that he has demanded the closure of Israel's liaison office in Ad-Dubayyah because the abrogation of the 17 May agreement has rendered it "illegitimate." Coordinator for Lebanese Affairs Uri Lubrani told the Israeli Cabinet the following day that Israel had still received no official notice from the Lebanese Government concerning the office, according to an official announcement broadcast by Jerusalem radio.

Meanwhile, citizens in Beirut staged a "massive popular march" to mark the beginning of a week of "popular anger" against the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon, Beirut radio reported. The demonstration followed Minister of State for Southern Affairs and Reconstruction Nabih Birri's call for all Lebanese to participate in protests against the Israeli presence, according to the radio. On the other hand, a Lebanese Forces statement on Prime Minister Karami's program submitted to the Chamber of Deputies criticized the government for considering southern Lebanon the main issue and for focusing only on the Israeli occupation without mentioning the Syrian occupation. The Phalangist militia's statement, which was broadcast by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon, also deplored much of Karami's program to change the political system and restructure the Army, though it conceded that his proposals contained "some sound ideas."

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat urged Karami to authorize the reopening of PLO offices in Beirut, AFP reported citing 'Arafat's interview with the Paris weekly *AL-YAWM AS-SABI'*. Camille Sham'un, one of the Christian leaders in Karami's government, described 'Arafat's request as unwise, asserting that the reopening of a PLO office would be a direct invitation to Israel to continue its occupation of Lebanese territory, Voice of Lebanon radio reported.

Syria

Rif'at al-Asad Ends Visit — Vice President Rif'at al-Asad and his delegation ended their visit to the Soviet Union on 1 June, Damascus radio reported. The vice president described his talks with Soviet leaders as "very positive and fruitful," the radio added.

Kuwaiti Aid — The Kuwaiti National Assembly rejected the Finance Committee's recommendation to cut aid to Syria by 53 million dinars during a session on 30 May in which the Assembly approved the Kuwaiti budget for 1984-85, the newspaper *AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM* disclosed.

Libya

"Severe" punishment of the Sudanese Government has become "a national and security duty" for Libyans, according to JANA. The agency reported increased popular pressure for "revenge in broad daylight" against Sudan for its involvement in "planned terrorist acts."

Meanwhile, two members of the Muslim Brotherhood were executed on 3 June for involvement in a "terorist plot" against Libya, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio announced.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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'Arafat Requests Reopening of Beirut PLO Bureau

NC021458 Paris AFP in English 1331 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Paris, June 2 (AFP) — Palestinian forces have taken part in 90 percent of the attacks against Israeli troops in southern Lebanon, Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasir 'Arafat was quoted today as saying. In an interview published today in the Paris-based weekly *AL-YAWM AS-SABI'* [the 7th day] Mr 'Arafat said that Palestinian units had carried out 350 attacks on Israeli forces in 90 days, an average of almost four operations per day.

The PLO chief also appealed to the recently-appointed Lebanese Government of Rashid Karami to authorise the reopening of the PLO offices in Beirut, in accordance with the Charter and resolutions of the Arab League, of which Lebanon is a founding member.

Yasir 'Arafat, Bourguiba Confer 31 May

JN011727 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met with Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba at the presidential palace in Tunis yesterday. Our correspondent has learned that the discussion dealt with the latest developments in the Palestinian issue at various levels and with developments in the Arab arena. They also discussed bilateral relations and ways of promoting and bolstering these relations in order to serve the Palestinian people's struggle march under the PLO, their sole, legitimate representative.

'Arafat Receives Cable From GDR's Honecker

JN021758 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has received a cable of solidarity from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the GDR State Council. In this cable, the GDR chairman reiterated his country's support of the Palestinian people's just struggle under the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative, to regain their national inalienable rights. The most important of these rights are the rights to repatriation, to self-determination, and the right to establish an independent state.

Fatah Central Committee Continues Meetings

JN021816 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] In the presence of Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and with the participation of all members, the Fatah Central Committee is continuing its meetings for the fourth consecutive day. It has discussed a number of items on its agenda. These items are related to the situation of the Palestinian people in the occupied homeland and southern Lebanon in light of the Zionist enemy's terrorist and facist repressive measures against our people in those areas. This measures are a result of the escalation of military operations in southern Lebanon by our forces and the joint forces.

The Fatah Central Committee reviewed a group of reports and discussed the Palestinian initiative that Brother leader Abu 'Ammar presented to the Islamic Good Offices Committee on stopping the Iraq-Iran war. It also reviewed the results of the visits Brother leader Abu 'Ammar made to Arab Gulf states at the head of a Palestinian delegation in order to discuss the Palestinian initiative to stop the war.

The Fatah Central Committee also reviewed reports on the results of the visit to Moscow by a Fatah delegation led by Fatah Central Committee member Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf]. The Central Committee appreciated the positive results of the visit. The Fatah Central Committee also reviewed the results achieved and contacts made by the Palestinian delegation to the AAPSO conference, which concluded its work in Algiers. It appreciated the important speech that Brother leader Abu 'Ammar delivered at the conference's opening session.

The Fatah Central Committee expressed satisfaction with Brother leader Abu 'Ammar's Gulf tour and approved a resumption of Abu 'Ammar's efforts to stop the Iraq-Iran war. It also expressed satisfaction with the results of Brother Abu 'Ammar's meetings with the Gulf states' leaders regarding bilateral relations and other issues related to the Palestinians' situation in these states. The Fatah Central Committee stressed the need to resume these meetings and implement agreements that were signed during this tour, whether those agreements related to bilateral relations or to the situation of the Palestinians working in the Gulf states.

Regarding the Palestinian dialogue and the results of its first and second rounds in Algiers, the Fatah Central Committee approved the resumption of this dialogue. They also approved the resumption of Fatah Central Committee member Brother Abu al-Huwl's [Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid's] dialogue with the Lebanese Communist Party.

The Fatah Central Committee has made many decisions on various subjects that have been discussed. Among these decisions are the formation of a special committee to discuss military affairs and the formation of a special committee to discuss military affairs and institutions, and the formation of another committee to contact other Fatah organs. These two committees will immediately begin daily meetings and will report the results of their meetings to the complete meeting of the Fatah Central Committee. The Fatah Central Committee is continuing its meetings in order to complete discussion of all items on the agenda.

Meeting Ends; Results Reported

LD041101 Algiers APS in English 1024 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Tunis, 04/06/84 (APS) — The Central Committee of the Palestinian movement Fatah met since Friday in Tunis in presence of Yasir 'Arafat, ended its works yesterday evening, WAFA news agency reported. These sittings will be sanctioned by "an important political declaration," bearing on different aspects of

the Palestinian and Arab situation, mainly in the Middle East, WAFA added.

During its meetings, the Fatah Central Committee set up two commissions one in charge of the military questions of the movement and the other, called "contact commission" was charged of arranging relations between other institutions of Fatah. The session also dealt with preparation of the fifth general congress of the Fatah and the results of the meeting of the good will Islamic commission which met recently in Jidda, concerning the situation in the Gulf. Besides, the Central Committee examined results of the Algiers inter-Palestinian dialogue and the third meeting due in Aden, South Yemen, on June 8.

Fatah's Al-Hasan Interviewed on Gulf, Syria

PM040855 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 1 Jun 84 pp 26-27

[Interview with Fatah Central Committee member Hani al-Hasan by Amin as-Siba'i in Jidda — date not given]

[Excerpts] *AL-HAWADITH*: The Gulf problem is now more intense than ever. In light of your lengthy discussions with King Fahd, how do you now view that problem?

Al-Hasan: Brother Abu 'Ammar's ['Arafat's] visit to the Saudi Kingdom at this particular time is not a courtesy visit. It is a working visit preceded by extensive Saudi-Palestinian meetings. We discussed various explosive issues and developments in the Arab region. The scope of the Iraqi-Iranian war is expanding. This is natural and we had anticipated it from the very beginning. The escalation of the war makes superpower intervention — by the West in the Gulf and by the Soviets in northern Iran — very likely. We believe that such intervention is imminent. If the war escalates further and if international intervention does occur, we believe that the Palestinian cause will be the first to suffer. The Gulf issue is no longer a limited issue. It is now an Arab issue and it is basically as important to Palestinians as it is to the people of the Gulf. During our meeting with His Majesty King Fahd yesterday, we dealt at length on developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war and Iran's escalation of the war by attacking tankers owned by countries not involved in the war. We intend, through the Good Offices Committee, to consider a series of effective measuries which are more than just verbal mediation to halt the escalation.

AL-HAWADITH: You say that the Gulf is on the verge of U.S. and Soviet intervention. Is this just speculation or do you have specific information?

Al-Hasan: We believe that both the Americans and the Soviets have prepared plans for intervention. We also believe that the deployment of Pershing missiles, on which the United States insisted without any compromise with the Soviets, was prompted by the U.S. fear of Soviet inervention in Iran in the event of U.S. intervention in the Gulf. Hence the question of superpower intervention in the region has passed from the state of contemplation to the stage of planning. The question is: When is the right moment for such an intervention? We Arabs should be extremely wise and we should appeal to our brothers in Iran, whom we love and appreciate very much. We highly appreciate the Iranian revolution for toppling the Shah. We all must never forget that a return of the big powers would mean the return of imperialism to the region.

AL-HAWADITH: What is the latest on attempts to reconcile the Palestinian factions after the second Algiers meeting?

Al-Hasan: The Algiers dialogue was held with Palestinian groups which did not raise arms against us, which supported the independence of Palestinian decisions, and which opposed, albeit passively, attempts to fragment Fatah and form a new organization as a substitute for the PLO.

The Algiers negotiations were clearly influenced by Syria. Therefore, in order to arrive at a practical plan for dealing with various matters, we have initiated a dialogue with Syria through Algeria and Yemen parallel to our agreement with the [Palestinian] organizations. During our latest Algiers meeting we managed to draw up a draft political and organizational paper and also discussed the question of convening the PNC. We will hold a final meeting in Aden next month to crystallize our final position after consultation with the highest authorities. We hope that a Yemeni envoy will have visited Damascus by then and that Algeria and Yemen will have succeeded in initiating a dialogue between Fatah's Central Committee and Syria. We also hope, or rather we believe, that His Majesty King Fahd can play a major and important role in paving the way for such a dialogue. We in Fatah believe that we should not have a love or hate complex because political hatred carries with it the threat of political blindness. Syria must play the main part in any plan for confronting Israel. The Syrian Army constitutes the main force in any confrontation with Israeli forces.

AL-HAWADITH: What about the Soviet mediation between you on the one hand and other organizations and Syria on the other?

Al-Hasan: [CPSU Central Committee Politburo member] Aliyev's visit to Syria played an important part in checking the deterioration and in stopping the Syrian drive toward confrontation with Fatah. It was no coincidence that while the Algiers talks were in progress we had a delegation in Moscow and an Algerian envoy arrived in Damascus for talks. However, I want to say to our brothers in Syria, through *AL-HAWADITH*, that the best way to solve problems is direct dialogue between us and them, because when we sit down together we can really make big leaps forward. This past year of confrontation has proved that nobody can write off the Palestinian national decision even if the territory on which the Palestinians stand is taken over, but it has also proved, on the other hand, that the loss of territory means that Syria has deprived the Palestinians of their armed struggle capability. That is why we and Syria represent two faces of the region's political and military coin, and that is why neither can do without the other. To our convulsive brothers who say "how can we forget what happened last year?," I say that a revolutionary struggler must forget many things and must only focus his eyes on the main target. The Israeli enemy is our first, second, and third enemy and all our efforts and alliances must be geared toward fighting that enemy.

I tell Syrian leaders and officials that the time has come for us to get together and draw up a joint plan. I absolutely believe that Syria will be the target in the next phase and that there are plans to lure Syria and then swoop down on it. If Israel and the United States hit Syria, the Palestinian revolution and Lebanon will undoubtedly be the first losers.

AL-HAWADITH: Am I to understand from this that some preparations are under way for a Syrian-Palestinian dialogue in Damascus?

Al-Hasan: I can say that we are determined to have such a dialogue and we will leave no stone unturned to achieve it. We are ready for dialogue with Syrian brothers anywhere, but we believe that Damascus is the best place for dialogue.

AL-HAWADITH: What about Palestinian-French dialogue and the question of Abu 'Ammar's visit to Paris?

Al-Hasan: Actually, election years are a problem for us Palestinians. Next year is the French parliamentary elections year. Mitterrand's regime is facing major local problems. The Jewish vote is an important factor in the French Socialist Party's assessment of circumstances of the next battle. That is why the French have in a way begun to procrastinate, for reasons which we understand. It is the procrastination of a friend, not an enemy. We will never forget the role played by France during the Lebanon war and during the Tripoli war and siege. It helped us in times of difficulty.

AL-HAWADITH: Is a direct meeting between Yasir 'Arafat, or whoever is chosen by the Palestinian leadership, and President Mitterrand during the latter's visit to Jordan likely?

Al-Hasan: Any meeting with French friends not held at the highest level, that is between President Mitterrand and Abu 'Ammar, can have no political meaning.

Let us be clear on this point. I still hope for an official visit to Paris by Brother Abu 'Ammar. That is our aim and that is what we prefer.

Palestinian Fund Official Leaves Amman for Damascus

JN020800 Amman SAWT ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 2 Jun 84 p 20

[Text] Amman — *SAWT ASH-SHA'B* — Dr Hanna Nasir, chairman of the board of directors of the National Palestinian Fund and PLO Executive Committee member, left Amman for Damascus yesterday on a short working visit to the Syrian capital. During the visit, Dr Nasir will meet with PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum, Executive Committee members, and leaders of Palestinian resistance factions residing in Damascus to discuss the Palestinian situation in general and the results of the meetings of the 56th session of the National Fund Board of Directors which were held in Amman recently in particular. This is Dr Nasir's first visit to Damascus since the emergence of differences in the Palestinian arena — the differences which led to freezing the activities of many official Palestinian institutions.

Engineers Denounce Rabat Jewish Congress

LD031118 Algiers APS in English 1013 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Tunis, 3/6 (APS) — The Higher Council of the General Union of Palestinian Engineers (GUPE) denounces in a final communique issued in Tunis, at the end of its works Thursday, in presence of Mr Yasir 'Arafat, the holding of the congress of Jewish communities in Rabat, Morocco. This congress is "a blatant challenge to the whole Arab nation and a new form of manoeuvre led against the Palestinian cause," the communique says. The Higher Council calls for the unity of Palestinian ranks and the strengthening of dialogue between components of the Palestinian revolution. Expressing its attachment to PLO led by Yasir 'Arafat, the GUPE declares for the pursuit of the armed struggle and calls for the necessity to hold the Palestinian National Council to relaunch all the activities of the Palestinian institutions democratically elected. It rejects all the attempts, doomed to failure, aimed at destabilizing the Palestinian organization and pressures exerted by elements opposed to PLO.

The GUPE Higher Council further urges all Arab states to firmly support the PLO and exhorted front line countries to open their frontiers to Palestinian combatants. It asks for putting an end to the constraints undergone by Palestinian engineers practising in different Arab countries, often characterized by the unrenewal of then contracts and their sojourn cards, the communique stressed.

Israeli Military Patrol Attacked in Lebanon

JN011732 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] The Palestinian-national Lebanese joint resistance men have attacked a Zionist military patrol south of Qara'un Lake in eastern Lebanon. The RPG attack destroyed one vehicle in the Zionist military patrol and killed or wounded its occupants. A Zionist military spokesman admitted the operation. He indicated that his forces had set up barricades at the scene of the operation and searched the area in vain for resistance men.

Resistance Operations in S. Lebanon Noted

JN031837 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Yesterday morning, the joint Palestinian-Lebanese nationalist resistance men attacked a Zionist military patrol on a road leading to Burj ash-Shamli Al-Bazuriyah, east of Tyre in southern Lebanon. The attack, which was carried out with hand grenades and machine guns, scored direct hits on the patrol, killing or wounding several enemy soldiers. The Zionist spokesman, who admitted this daring operation, said that Israeli forces cordoned off the area of the attack and launched a large-scale campaign in the area to search for attackers. However, the attempts were in vain. As usual, the Zionist spokesman refused to disclose losses.

Resistance men also attacked a group of Zionist soldiers in occupied western Al-Biqa'. The attack, which was carried out with machine guns, killed or wounded several Zionist soldiers.

The Zionist enemy admitted this operation and said that four soldiers were killed and evacuated by a helicopter to occupied Palestine. The Zionist spokesman added that his forces rushed to the area immediately after the operation took place, closed all roads leading to the operation scene, and imposed a curfew on the area. The Zionist spokeman added that Israeli forces set up road blocks and combed the areas from Al-Birah in the east to the Al-Baruk hills in the west, passing through the village of 'Amiq. At the same time, other patrols were combing eastern Al-Biqa'. However, all of these operations have failed and the joint Palestinian-Lebanese nationalist resistance men have withdrawn safely to base.

Another group of the joint Palestinian-Lebanese nationalist resistance men detonated remote-controlled explosive charges while a patrol belonging to the so-called agent southern Lebanese Army was moving through the central area of southern Lebanon. The explosion destroyed one of the patrol's vehicles and killed or wounded several personnel. The Zionist military spokesman admitted this operation, but claimed that the agent patrol's personnel sustained no casualties. The spokesman added that the Israeli forces launched a thorough campaign in the area in order to search for the resistance men, who withdrew safely to base. It is worth noting that Israeli forces are continuing their repressive measures in Sidon in an attempt to find resistance men. These forces have arrested three people on the pretext that they are connected with resistance men.Israeli forces occupying southern Lebanon arrested about 30 citizens in Sidon last week on the pretext of interrogating them.

Rome Arab League Head Views Mideast

AU312010 Rome ANSA in English 1951 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] (ANSA) Rome May 31 — The head of the Arab League office in Rome, Muhammad Ma'muri, conferred today with Italian Foreign Under Secretary Bruno Corti on the situation in the Middle East. In a statement issued later Corti and Ma'muri "stressed the need for peaceful global solutions in the Arab-Israeli [words indistinct] and confirmed all solutions are inconceivable without resolving the Palestinian question." The two officials also dwelled on the Lebanese situation, stressing the problems created in the southern part of the country by the continuing Israeli occupation.

"Corti voiced strong concern over the worsening Iraq-Iran [words indistinct] for a more [word indistinct] which the participation of numerous parties would be useful."

OPEC Department Heads Appointed 25 May

JN251610 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Vienna — OPEC's Board of Governors today elected Dr Ja'far Mansur Sa'd from Iraq as director of the economic department at OPEC Headquarters in Vienna.

At the end of its meeting today, the board also elected Muhammad al-Maymuni from Algeria as director of the energy department, and (Ay Kodo) from Nigeria as director of the public relations and information department at OPEC headquarters.

The Board of Governors decided to refer the issue of the appointment of the OPEC secretary general and assistant secretary general to the OPEC ministerial council, which will convene in Vienna on 10 July in order to discuss these appointments.

Ministry Releases OPEC Production Figures

PA011519 Paris AFP in Spanish 1959 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Caracas, 29 May (AFP) — The OPEC increased its daily oil production by 345,000 barrels in May in relation to April 1984, according to estimates from its secretariat issued today by Venezuela's Ministry of Energy and Mines.

OPEC, which set a production ceiling of 17.5 billion barrels a day for itself, produced 17,170,000 barrels a day in April but increased its production to 17,515,000 barrels a day in May.

Iran, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates registered the largest increases, while Nigeria and Iraq registered a production decline.

OPEC production for April and May (in thousands of barrels a day) was as follows:

Country	Assigned Quota	April	May
Algeria	725	690	700
Ecuador	200	230	250
Gabon	150	150	150
Indonesia	1,300	1,450	1,500
Iran	2,400	2,200	2,350
Iraq	1,200	1,100	1,050
Kuwait	1,050	1,000	1,000
Libya	1,100	1,100	1,120
Nigeria	1,300	1,450	1,400
Qatar	300	300	320
Saudi Arabia	5,000	4,800	4,900
UAE	1,100	1,000	1,100
Venezuela	1,165	1,700	1,675
Total 17,500	17,170	17,515	

GULF AFFAIRS

Jidda: Security Council Condemns Tanker Attacks

GF011730 Jidda Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] The UN Security Council today condemned the recent attacks that oil tankers and commercial ships belonging to neutral countries are subjected to in Gulf waters. The Council called on all countries to respect the right to freedom of navigation in international waters. Thirteen countries supported the amended draft resolution which the six GCC countries presented. The draft resolution also calls for undertaking effective measures if the attacks continue. Zimbabwe and Nigaragua abstained from voting.

Two Turkish Ships Hit South of Khark Island

LD030924 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0848 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Kuwait, 3 Kun (KUNA) — Navigation sources here today stated that a Turkish oil tanker was hit south of Khark Island after it was hit in a missile attack. Gulf navigational sources told KUNA that the tanker (*Ibras*) was hit 50 miles south of the island and that it sent out a distress signal after which two rescue ships left from Bahrain to rescue the stricken ship. These sources stated that three of the crew of the tanker are considered lost, possibly killed as a result of the attack which took place in the zone of military operations. The sources said that the attack took place at about 1000 this morning local time, or 0700 GMT. These sources did not confirm reports that another Turkish oil ship, called *Buyuk Hun* was also hit in the same area.

BAHRAIN

Amir Receives Moroccan King's Message

GF020557 Manama WAKH in Arabic 2022 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Manama, 1 Jun (WAKH) — Bahraini Amir His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah has received a written message from King Hassan II of Morocco dealing with bilateral relations and current developments in the Arab region. The message was conveyed by Ahmed Reda Guedira, advisor and personal envoy of King Hassan II, during his meeting with the amir of Bahrain in Manama tonight. Guedira arrived in Manama earlier today on a visit to Bahrain in the framework of his current tour of a number of countries in the region.

Briefs

Economy 'Flourishing' — Bahrain's economic development has continued to flourish despite difficult international economic circumstances, Bahraini Finance and National Economy Undersecretary 'Isa Burshayd said. "The escalation of the Gulf war and its effects on shipping to and from GCC countries, would affect development plans of Bahrain and other Gulf countries," he said. The economic, industrial commercial and banking activities recorded an increase, indicating an improvement in Bahrain's economic development over last year, he added. The undersecretary also pointed out that oil production in Bahrain increased by 4 per cent during the first quarter of this year compared with the figure for the first quarter of 1983, and production in the refinery increased to 76 per cent compared with last year. Bahrain's share in the refinery's sales increased to 31 per cent during the first quarter of this year compared with the figure for the first quarter of 1983. [Text] [Manama GULF DAILY NEWSin English 27 May 84 p 5 GF]

KUWAIT

Army Chief Comments on Gulf Situation

LD020938 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0845 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Kuwait, 2 June (KUNA) — Major General 'Abdallah Farraj al-Ghanim, chief of the General Staff of the Kuwaiti Armed Forces, has described the situation in the Gulf as unsettled, and said the six GCC member-countries have an integrated strategy for protective defense.

Maj Gen al-Ghanim was speaking in an interview with the Kuwaiti paper *AL-ANBA*, published here today. He told the paper: "It is no secret that the situation in the region is unsettled. It goes without saying that the GCC member-countries should have a strategic plan of their own. All these continuous meetings at the level of heads of state, ministers of defense, chiefs of staff, and Armed Forces commanders, and all these joint maneuvers and unified stands are an indication of practical implementation of a truly existing defense straegy."

Replying to a question, Maj Gen al-Ghanim said Kuwait's arms policy is based on diversification of sources "as the minister of defense has stated on more than one occasion. But implementation of this policy is not all that easy technically, because the specifications and types of weapons differ between one source and another, although they might be similar in name. These specifications and types are closely connected with the tactical needs required from the particular weapon. Hence it can be said that the policy of diversification of arms sources is not an absolute policy, but is subject to delicate considerations."

Asked about the extent of progress made in the talks between Kuwait and France for securing an early warning system for the Kuwaiti Army, Maj Gen al-Ghanim said: "The military preparation and equipment policy is a continuous one and never stops as long as there is determination to achieve the maximum degree of preparedness, and as long as weapons continue to develop further."

Asked whether there are any plans to install a network of missiles to protect Kuwait's airspace and land against any aggression, the Kuwait chief of staff said: "The existence of an early warning system in itself means the existence of an air defense system by aircraft, and a land defense system by missiles and antiaircraft artillery."

Replying to a question about the recent maneuvers by GCC member-countries, he said: "These maneuvers have contributed much to preparations for the common battle. However, our

armies will still need many constant maneuvers at various levels so they can achieve a unified basis enabling them to fight their common battle, whatever its nature, and with record speed."

Amir Receives Iraq's 'Aziz With Saddam Message

LD021040 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] The Amir of Kuwait at 1100 today received the envoy of his majesty the King of Morocco, Ahmed Reda Guedira, who delivered to him a message from His Majesty King Hassan II. The audience was attended by the Emir's adviser, 'Abd ar-Rahman Salim al-'Atiqi.

At 1130 he received the Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Tariq 'Aziz, who conveyed to the amir a message from his brother, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. The audience was attended by Defense Minister and Acting Foreign Minister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah and the Iraqi ambassador to Kuwait.

'Aziz on UN Resolution

LD011609 Kuwait KUNA in English 1438 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Kuwait, June 2 (KUNA) — The Iraqi deputy premier and foreign minister Tariq 'Aziz left here Saturday after a short visit to Kuwait during which he delivered a message from president Saddam Husayn to H.H. the Amir of Kuwait. 'Aziz said on departure that the message dealt with bilateral relations as well as the dangers threatening the region.

On Iraq's stand toward the Security Council resolution denouncing shelling the Gulf ships, he said, Iraq denounced and condemned with its GCC states this aggression on Kuwait and Saudi oil tankers, in the Gulf.

"We called on the world community to denounce this aggression and warned the aggressor from repeating it," he added.

In the first official Iraqi reaction to the Security Council resolution 'Aziz said "we hope that the Security Council resolution will be more clear but anyway it condemned this aggression and expressed the opinion of the world community in the necessity of respecting the sovereignty of regional states which are not party to the conflict."

On his evaluation of the situation in the battle front in light of an imminent Iranian attack, 'Aziz said, the Iraqi forces are ready and will crush the aggression as it did with previous attacks.

The Iraqi foreign minister who arrived here earlier today was seen off at the airport by undersecretary at the Foreign Ministry Rashid ar-Rashid, director of the Protocol at the Foreign Ministry (Muhammad Zayid al-Harbash), Iraq's Ambassador to Kuwait 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Umar Ghani and ('Abd al-Karim Bu Ghaith) from the protcol department.

Minister of State on UN Gulf Resolution

LD031438 Kuwait KUNA in English 1251 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Kuwait, June 3 (KUNA) — State Minister for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn Sunday expressed surprise anew at Nicaragua and Zimbabwe for casting abstentions during the Security Council voting on a modified text of the Gulf Cooperation Council states complaint against Iranian attacks on Kuwaiti and Saudi tankers in the Gulf.

Husayn, responding to reporters' questions following the Cabinet's weekly session, signaled out Zimbabwe in particular, saying Kuwait maintains a good relationship with that African state and "had played a supportive role to enable it obtain independence."

The spokesman noted that the Security Council resolution, which condemned attacks on shipping to and from ports of Gulf states not parties to the war, "as the best we could obtain" and came as a result of the lengthy consultations between the Kuwaiti delegation led by deputy premier, Foreign and Information Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad and U.N. officials and delegates of permanent security council members.

He affirmed that the Iran-Iraq war and related hostilities between the two combatants is one issue, and hitting "our tankers is another" subject. Husayn expressed hope that the 45-month war would come to an end very soon. Referring to recent attempts to escalate the situation in the Gulf region, the state minister said the flare-up was mainly in the Iranian media which, he said, commented to a great deal on Kuwait. Husayn affirmed, however, that it is not the policy of Kuwait to enter into media wars. He said Iran should reconsider its policy after international concern regarding aggression (against neutral shipping in the Gulf) was made clear.

The Cabinet spokesman declined to comment on press reports that Kuwait has asked the U.S. Government to sell it weaponry and missiles but noted however, that Kuwait selects arms according to its needs and the quality of the weapons and buys arms "from any country without discrimination."

Husayn said the recent American decision to send a military escort with a tanker sailing to Bahrain to pick up oil for U.S. military vessels outside the Gulf was justified and stressed the necessity of providing protection to tankers in the Gulf.

Responding to a question on whether the latest developments in the Gulf had affected the situation in Lebanon, Husayn said Kuwaiti officials give priority to new developments, and he affirmed that the Lebanese crisis stems from the Israeli occupation and Tel Aviv's expansionist policies. Husayn praised Lebanese Premier Rashid Karami, saying the premier's Arab course of action would no doubt cause him harrassments from Israel and possibly some Lebanese factions.

Security Council Thanked

LD021018 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0920 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Kuwait, 2 Jun (KUNA) — Kuwait expressed its appreciation to the United Nations Security Council today for stands of

its member-states regarding the draft resolution put forward by the GCC states condemning attacks on Kuwaiti and Saudi oil tankers sailing to and from ports in the Arabian Gulf.

'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, minister of state for cabinet affairs, told KUNA that Kuwait appreciates the Security Council's stand on the draft resolution despite the amendments introduced to it.

He said the resolution passed by the council is considered the best that could be secured. He went on to say that Kuwait, while saluting the stand taken by the fraternal and friendly countries at the council meeting, at the same time regrets the posture of Nicaragua and Zimbabwe which abstained from voting.

The minister stressed that the efforts exerted by Kuwait's delegation, led by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy prime minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Information, and the intense contacts it has had with the member states had its greatest effect in reaching this result.

'Abd al-'Aziz expressed hope that the Security Council will follow up the events in the region according to the provisions of the resolution.

Briefs

Oil Pact With Greece — Kuwait, 29 May, (KUNA) — The Kuwaiti oil establishment and the Greek Government have signed a contract for supplying Greece with about 600,000 tons of crude oil for 1 year as of 1 June 1984. Oil sources here told KUNA that the contract was signed yesterday with normal conditions and at the official price. [Text] [Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0827 GMT 29 May 84 LD]

SAUDI ARABIA

Prince Sa'ud Welcomes UN Shipping Resolution

LD022221 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2154 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Jidda, 2 Jun (SPA) — Following the passing of the UN Security Council resolution condemning the attack on the Saudi and Kuwaiti ships in the Glf, His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, replied to a question from the SPA correspondent regarding this issue. He said: I would like to express the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's Government's satisfaction at the UN Security Council resolution condemning the attacks to which Saudi and Kuwaiti ships were subjected in the Gulf, demanding an immediate halt to them, making an appeal to all countries of the world to respect freedom of navigation in international waters and the sea routes of ships which sail to and from all the ports and installations of the coastal countries which are not a party to the Iraq-Iran war, and demanding that the territorial safety of these countries be respected. This decision indicates that the UN Security Council and its respected members, and even world public opinion, states, and peoples do not approve of this attack and are committed to the freedom of the countries that are not taking part in the war to exercise their legitimate navigatory rights in their ports and in international waters. We hope Iran will respond to this resolution which represents the voice of the world community, and that this resolution will lead to the realization of its objectives of stopping the attacks, securing freedom of navigation in the international waters leading to the Kingdom, and to the other GCC countries. I also hope that this resolution will be a step toward ending the regrettable Iraq-Iran war and returning peace and security to the Gulf region. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will continue its efforts for achieving this purpose.

Adviser to Moroccan King Arrives in Riyadh

LD031347 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1257 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] At-Ta'if 3 Jun (SPA) — The adviser to the King of Morocco, Ahmed Reda Guedira, this afternoon arrived in At-Ta'if within his tour to a number of the countries of the region. On his arrival he was met by a number of officials.

President Mubarak Responds to Chernenko Message

NC040527 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2310 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Cairo, 3 Jun (MENA) — Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko has received a message from President Muhammad Husni Mubarak in reply to his message on Africa Day. In a dispatch from Moscow, the newspaper *AL-AHRAM* reports in its edition, which will appear Monday, that the Egyptian charge d'affaires, 'Umar Jad, forwarded the message to Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev during a session of talks when both sides exchanged views on a number of issues pertaining to Egyptian-Soviet relations, Afro-Egyptian relations, and Egypt's moves within the framework of the nonaligned states and the United Nations.

MENA Reports Reagan Message Sent to Mubarak

NC040555 Cairo MENA in English 2255 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Cairo, June 3 (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has received a message from U.S. President Ronald Reagan expressing his congratulations on the results of the recently conducted Egyptian parliamentary election. According to the message, which described the election as an important step forward on the road toward democracy, the results confirmed the Egyptian people's confidence in Muabrak's leadership and endeavour for Egypt's stability and tackling economic development problems. The message paid tribute also to President Mubarak's serious effort for maintaining peace and stability in the Middle East.

Mubarak, Castro Exchange Africa Day Messages

NC021255 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1225 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Cairo, 2 Jun (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received the following message from Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, on the occasion of Africa Day: On the occasion of Africa Day and of the anniversary of the establishment of the OAU, I send the sincerest heartfelt congratulations to you and to the friendly Egyptian people. On this occasion, Cuba again expresses its solidarity with the legitimate struggle of the heroic Namibian people and with their legitimate and sole representative, SWAPO. Cuba reasserts its support for the South African people in their struggle under the leadership of the ANC against the disgraceful regime of racial discrimination. I also express the sincerest wish that the continent will remain unified within the OAU framework.

President Muhammad Husni Mubarak replied with the following message: I received with gratitude your kind congratulations on the occasion of our celebration of Africa Day and of the anniversary of the establishment of the OAU. While appreciating your expression of sincere solidarity with and support for the Namibian and South African peoples, I wish to assert that, out of its national and historic responsibilities, the Arab Republic of Egypt is also seeking — together with all countries that love right and justice — to achieve security and stability in our rising African Continent in order to bring about a better human society.

MENA Reports King Hassan's Ramadan Wishes

NC041225 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1144 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Cairo, 4 Jun (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has received a telegram of thanks and congratulations on the exalted month of Ramadan from King Hassan II of Morocco. The Moroccan monarch sent the following telegram in reply to the telegram that had earlier been sent by President Mubarak: We have received the telegram of congratulations that Your Excellency graciously sent to us on the blessed month of Ramadan. We greet you and we thank Your Excellency, your government, and the fraternal Egyptian people for your kind congratulations. On the occasion of this month, I invoke God Almighty to grant you good health, your fraternal people blessings, and all our Islamic peoples the realization of their aspirations for glory, security, and peace, as well as the liberation of the holy city of Jerusalem and the recovery of the fraternal Palestinian people's rights. Your Excellency, please accept our highest brotherly esteem.

Mubarak To Deliver 'Important' Speech on 23 Jun

NC012125 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2055 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jun (MENA) — *AL-AHRAM* says in tomorrow's edition that the new People's Assembly will hold its first meeting on Saturday, 23 June. During the session, President Mubarak will deliver an important political speech in which he will discuss Egypt's democratic experiment which was witnessed by the entire world through the recent parliamentary elections. President Mubarak will also discuss his views of the coming phase.

AL-AHRAM adds that President Mubarak will issue a number of important decisions next week. These decisions will pertain to action in the new phase, which began with the election of a new People's Assembly.

'Ali Comments on 'Balanced' UNSC Gulf Resolution

NC012106 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2030 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jun (MENA) — Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that the draft resolution — approved by the Security Council — regarding the deteriorating situation in the Gulf is a balanced resolution by virtue of the fact that 13 states have approved it. 'Ali added that the resolution does not conflict with Egypt's initiative and its efforts through the Nonaligned Movement to stop the bloodshed between Iraq and Iran and put an end to the war between them.

Today 'Ali received a detailed report from Ambassador Ahmad Tawfiq Khalil, Egypt's permanent delegate to the United Nations and the Egyptian representative at the Security Council, regarding the draft resolution on the conditions in the Gulf and the attacks against the oil tankers, which Egypt submitted to the Security Council in its capacity as the representative of the Arab group at the council. The report includes the views which were expressed and the discussions held on the draft resolution that was finally approved by 13 states. Nicaragua and Zimbabwe were the two states which refrained from voting on the resolution.

'Ali Sends Gulf Message to Economic Summit

NC021555 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has said that he sent messages to the foreign ministers of the seven major industrial industrial countries: the United States; Britain; France; West Germany; Italy; Japan; and Canda. 'Ali said the messages were sent on the occasion of the convocation of the industrial summit conference on Thursday.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said the messages urged the foreign ministers of these countries to take measures that would prevent the continuation of the Iraqi-Iranian war which is affecting international shipping and the entire world. He said that on this basis all world countries are urged to take practical steps to preclude a deterioration in the situation. Kamal Hasan 'Ali stressed that the Security Council resolution passed in that respect should be the prelude to international steps to be taken for that purpose.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister said that replies to the Egyptian message have been received from Washington, Paris, and Canada and that there is complete agreement between Egypt and these countries on the need to bring about an end to the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Reportage on Visit of FRG Minister to Cairo

Briefed by Ghali

NC021910 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, today met with the FRG minister of state for economic cooperation who is currently visiting Cairo. The meeting was attended by the FRG ambassador in Cairo. Discussions during the meeting included a review of the Middle East situation, particularly the situation in Lebanon, and the Palestinian issue, in addition to the deteriorating situation in the Gulf, and Egypt's definite ideas to bring about an end to the Iraqi-Iranian war through the Nonaligned Movement.

Dr Ghali expressed to the German minister Egypt's interest in the European Community's role in the Middle East situation and in efforts to bring about an end to the Iraqi-Iranian war. Dr Ghali also explained the developments in the African Continent and Egypt's desire to solve the problems from which the African Continent is suffering.

Discusses Economic Cooperation

NC031533 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Dr Wajih Shindi, minister of international investment and cooperation, met today with (Lingel Siegfried), FRG minister of state for economic cooperation, and his accompanying delegation. Both sides discussed aspects of bilateral economic cooperation and ways of boosting joint projects through the Egyptian-FRG committee on economic cooperation.

Departs Cairo

NC030736 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0719 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Cairo, 3 Jun (MENA) — (Lingel Siegfried), FRG minister of state for economic cooperation, today left Cairo for home following a 2-day visit to Egypt. During the visit, the FRG official met with Planning Minister Dr Kamal al-Janzuri. They discussed projects that the FRG side is financing, particularly the ammonia fertilizer plant project.

Interior Ministry To Examine Election Complaint

NC020803 Cairo MENA in English 0754 GMT 2 Jun 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Cairo, 2 Jun (MENA) — The Ministry of the Interior has decided to ask the prosecution to investigate a report published by *AL-WAFD*, the neo-WAFD Party's organ, claiming that one million votes were fed into the memory of the computer which produced the results of the recent People's Assembly elections in order to increase the number of voters to five million, the Cairo dailies reported. A ministry source said the report was pure fabrication and a lie.

Mozambique Reportedly Detained Cargo Plane

NC021250 Paris AFP in English 0930 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Cairo, June 2 (AFP) — An Egyptian cargo plane carrying 40 tons of food aid provided by the Vatican was held "hostage" for 12 days in Mozambique last month in a row over payment of duties, the daily *AL-AHRAM* reported today. The paper said that the plane was held at an airfield 800 kilometres (500 miles) from Maputo when authorities demanded payment into a Swiss bank account of 98,000 dollars in landing and transit fees. The normal amount payable in such cases was 15,000 dollars, *AL-AHRAM* said. The plane, belonging to the company Egypt Overseas, was released only after the intervention of the Italian and Egyptian ambassadors and the payment of 18,000 dollars into an East Berlin account, the paper added. The plane returned to Egypt last Thursday.

Naval Commander Concludes Visit to Yugoslavia

NC032127 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2100 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Jun (MENA) — The Egyptian naval forces commander, Vice Admiral 'Ali Tawfiq Jad, left here today at the conclusion of a week-long official visit to Yugoslavia. While in Yugoslavia, Vice Admiral Jad inspected several naval units and bases. He also met with Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, and discussed with him possibilities for promoting military cooperation between the two countries.

Electricity Cooperation Pact Signed With Japan

NC041142 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1115 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Cairo, 4 Jun (MENA) — Engineer As-Sa'id 'Isa, deputy head of the Egyptian Electricity Authority, returned this morning from Tokyo. He said on arrival that Egypt and Japan

have signed an agreement on technical cooperation in the area of electricity. Under the agreement, the Japanese Government will extend $38.5 million to be earmarked for a number of power generation and transmission projects. Engineer 'Isa added that the agreement also calls for the import of a transformer station with a 500,000 kilovolt capacity to be set up in Asyut.

The purpose of this station is to boost the power supply fed to the Lower Egypt governorates. Japan will finance this station with a $23 million loan and the project will be completed within 4 years.

MENA on Arrival of Egyptians Working in Libya

NC041132 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1113 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Alexandria, 4 Jun (MENA) — The Cyprus passenger ship *Mediterranean Sea* today arrived in Alexandria harbor from Benghazi with 311 Egyptians who had been working in Libya on board.

Major General Anwar Hijazi, head of the harbor authority, issued instructions to immediately allow entry of the ship and to facilitate entry formalities for the passengers.

Israeli Reaction to Missile Deal Criticized

NC020630 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 2 Jun 84

[From the pess review]

[Text] The newspaper *AKHBAR AL-YAWM* comments on the U.S. missile deal with Saudi Arabia. The paper says that this deal has limited, specific objectives and does not endanger Israel. Nevertheless, Israel raised a din in the United States. Zionist pressure groups are also on the move within the U.S. Congress and outside it. This is because the unvarying and unchanging Israeli policy considers any arms deal with the Arabs as endangering its security and survival. The paper notes that such campaigns — which have been exposed — are aimed at enabling Israel to acquire more U.S. arms, loans, aid, and grants. By pursuing this policy, Israel tries to mislead world opinion in order to revive the myth of a peaceful Israel that is endangered by the Arabs. This myth has sunk and vanished in a sea of blood in Lebanon. It was exposed by the attack on the Iraqi [nuclear] reactor; the annexation of the Golan, the West Bank, and the Gaza Strip; and the occupation of southern Lebanon.

Papers Emphasize Continuation of Khark Siege

JN040730 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0530 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Jun (INA) — Two local newspapers say that the Iranian rulers' insistence on aggression pushes Iraq to further tighten its noose on Iran. In today's editorial, *ATH-THAWRAH* indicates that Iraq's strike against two maritime targets yesterday confirms its determination to continue the siege and develop it in fiercer and wider directions until the Iranian rulers suffocate. It adds that the Iraqi siege of Khark Island stems from the fact that this island is the main source of energy for the Iranian regime, accounting for the ability of the stupid and intransigent regime to continue the war. It asserts that Iraq, which managed to confuse Iran, still possesses tremendous power and capability to run the war and achieve its aims. It points out that Iraq's capability does not prevent it from calling for peace, because such calls have begun to have international support and support among sectors of the Iranian people, who are afflicted by Khomeyni's regime.

The paper emphasizes that Iraq will continue its siege on Khark — the storehouse of aggression — until the aggressors yield.

The newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* says that Iraq will continue its strikes as this is the only way to incapacitate Iran's rulers, force them to abandon their aggressive trend, and either drag them to the right path, or bring about their destruction through their people's exasperation.

The paper indicates that by doing so Iraq is neither violating an international law nor infringing upon what is allowed by the rules of war. However, the paper adds that if there are some who grumble about this, then they should participate in curbing the aggressor.

Concluding, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* says: Iraq has exhausted all peaceful methods with Iran's rotten regime and no effective method is left to avert its harm and exact punishment on it except force, which Iraq will use in every field, on the ground. in the air, or at sea.

Armed Forces General Command Communiques

No 1,483 - 1 June

JN011637 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1548 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Jun (INA) — Iraqi helicopters attacked a number of Iranian boats east of Tigris today and destroyed three of them. The Iranian forces suffered one killed and one hardware stockpile destroyed in the central sector of the front.

Iraqi military communique No 1,483 issued here today said that Iraqi artillery pounded the Iranian forces' positions and concentrations east of Basra. The communique pointed out that the Iranian forces shelled Basra, Ash-Shihabi, Khurmal, and Zurbatiyah with artillery today. The shelling demolished four houses in Ash-Shihabi, and damaged a number of civilian establishments in Basra, Zurbatiyah, and Khurmal. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 1,483 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave Armed Forces have continued their operations at the front against the forces of the suspect Iranian regime. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. Our forward units used artillery to pound enemy positions, vehicles, and troop concentrations east of Basra, inflicting a number of casualties and destroying four vehicles, two excavators, two boats, and six infantry positions.

2. Our daring helicopters attacked a number of enemy boats opposite our forward positions east of Tigris today. Three boats carrying personnel were destroyed. All of our helicopters returned safely to base, praise be to God.

3. One of our forward units pounded a group of the enemy who tried to advance toward our positions in the northern sector of the front, and forced them to flee.

4. One was killed and one hardware stockpile was destroyed in the central sector of the front.

5. The Iranian ruling clique of evil and vice shelled Basra, Ash-Shihabi, Khurmal, and Zurbatiyah with heavy artillery today. The shelling demolished four houses in Ash-Shihabi and damaged a number of civilian establishments in Basra, Zurbatiyah, and Khurmal.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 June 1984

No 1,484 - 2 June

JN021655 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Communique No 1,484 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 2 June 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With strong determination and high capability, our heroic Armed Forces are continuing their brave activities against the forces of the rancorous Khomeyniite clique. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Our helicopter gunships today carried out successful raids against the enemy positions, troop concentrations, and weapon emplacements in the operational area east of Basra and in the Maysan and eastern Tigris sectors, scoring effective hits. These raids resulted in killing or wounding several enemy troops, and in destroying seven boats, four troop concentrations, one heavy machine gun, one medium machine gun, and two antiaircraft positions. All the knights of the helicopter gunships returned safely with their aircraft, praise be to God.

2. One of our forward units fired on an enemy patrol which tried to approach our forward positions in the northern sector of the battlefield, killing or wounding nine enemy troops and forcing

the rest to flee. Elsewhere in the same sector, one enemy vehicle and six infantry positions were destroyed with their occupants.

3. Our forward units pounded several enemy positions, troop concentrations, and vehicles in the operational area east of Basra, killing three troops, wounding others, and destroying three vehicles, two excavators, and one infantry position.

4. A force from our forward units raided the enemy positions opposite our positions in the Maysan sector, destroying three infantry positions and one weapon emplacement. Elsewhere in the same sector, two personnel positions were destroyed.

5. Two were killed and one infantry position was destroyed in the central sector of the battlefield.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 June 1984

No 1,485 - 3 June

JN031658 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1635 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Communique No 1,485 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 3 June 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With high morale and a persistence based on rights and principles, our courageous Armed Forces continue their triumphant activities on land, at sea, and in the air against the forces of the rancorous and suspect Khomeyniite enemy. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. At 1100 today, a successful air strike was carried out with God's help against two large maritime targets southeast of Khark Island near the Iranian coast. The maritime targets were accurately and effectively hit. Our hero eagles and their able aircraft returned safely to base, praise be to God.

2. Our forward units shelled enemy positions and engineering equipment in the operational area east of Basra, inflicting heavy losses in life and equipment on the enemy. One of the enemy was also killed in another area of the same sector.

3. New groups of Iranian military, escaping the Khomeyniite inferno and the tyranny of its evil clique, sought refuge with our forward units in the Maysan sector and were safely evacuated to the rear lines. Several enemy elements were confronted in another area of the same sector. The enemy sustained several killed or wounded.

4. One was killed and several were wounded in the northern sector of the battlefield.

5. One was killed in the central sector of the battlefield.

5. The criminals who are ruling in Iran shelled Khurmal and its environs with heavy artillery yesterday evening, damaging several civilian installations.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 3 June 1984

Turkish Tanker Struck

JN031001 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0914 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Vienna, 3 Jun (INA) — Citing maritime circles in Bahrain, DPA said that the Turkish Tanker *Buyuk Hun* was hit by a missile this morning near the Iranian coast, and has called for assistance from nearby ships.

The agency pointed out that the ship was 50 miles from the Iranian port of Khark when it was attacked and its command room hit. The agency added that after receiving distress signals two ships in the vicinity headed toward the tanker in an attempt to rescue its crew. Iraq this morning announced that it had struck two large maritime targets southeast of Iran's Khark Island.

Second Turkish Tanker Hit

JN031036 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1005 GMT 3 June 84

[Text] Kuwait, 3 Jun (INA) — Maritime sources here today announced that a second Turkish tanker was hit today south of Khark Island.

These sources informed KUNA that the tanker *(Ibras)* was hit 50 miles from the island, and that it sent out a distress signal after which two rescue ships from Bahrain responded and headed to aid the tanker.

The sources added that three of the tanker's crew were missing, and possibly killed as a result of an attack on the tanker inside the military operations zone in the Gulf.

Previously, maritime sources in Manama had said that a Turkish tanker called the *Buyuk Hun* was struck in the same area.

It is worth mentioning that Iraq this morning announced that its fighter planes had carried out an air attack against two tankers and scored effective and accurate hits south of Khark Island.

Three Crewmen Still Missing

JN031139 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1112 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] London, 3 Jun (INA) — British shipping market sources said here today that three of the crew of the Turkish tanker *Bayuk Hun*, which was hit by an Iraqi missile 50 miles south of Khark Island today, are still missing. In a statement to INA, the sources added that the Turkish tanker caught fire after it received a direct hit and that its crew immediately abandoned it. The sources also said that the missile hit the command room and the sailors' cabins.

Minister Jasim Affirms Military Preparedness

JN011719 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Latif Nusayyif Jasim, Iraqi minister of culture and information, has affirmed that Jordan's firm stand on the Iraq-Iran war is a principled and courageous stand based on Arab nobility. He added that Jordan does not take into account loss of profit in

any honorable stand it adopts toward the Arab nation. In a statement to the PETRA-JNA correspondent in Baghdad, Jasim said that this genuine Arab stand will have positive implications both in the current brotherly relations between the two fraternal countries and in the future. He emphasized that the Jordanian brothers' support for Iraq has been expressed since Iraq was subjected to the Iranian aggression. This support is the best proof of Jordan's intentions toward the Arab nation and its Iraqi brothers. He affirmed that all Arab and Iraqi citizens will not forget Jordan's honorable stand on the war imposed on Iraq.

Jasim said that because Jordan has made and is still making many sacrifices for its Arab nation and because Jordan has a long front facing the Zionist entity, the Arab countries must support it in confronting Israel's expansionist plans and Judaization policy in the occupied territories. He emphasized that Iraq will strongly support Jordan in light of pan-Arab and national considerations.

Concerning Iraq's military situation, Jasim affirmed that this situation is excellent and splendid, that Iraq has a solid front, and that the morale of the Iraqi Army — which fully controls the air, sea, and land — is high. He noted that Iraq's military situation inside Iraqi territory is highly distinguished according to modern military sciences.

He emphasized that if the security and stability of any Arab Gulf country is subjected to danger posed by the Iranian regime, Iraq will make the necessary military arrangements and calculations.

He added that Iran's escalation of war and of the situation in the Arab Gulf is aimed at transforming the region into a large superpowers' struggle under the umbrella of the Iraq-Iran war and under the pretext that freedom of navigation is being hampered in the Gulf.

Jasim Comments Further

JN021101 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 2 Jun (PETRA) On the new developments in Khark and Majnun Islands, Jasim asserted that the Iraqi stand on the siege of Khark Island is earnest and basic. He said that Iraq will not go back on this stand unless the Iranian regime acknowledges all the legitimate rights of Iraq and respects its will. Regarding Majnun Island, Iraqi forces were able to destroy and kill all the Iranian soldiers who attacked the island last February.

Jasim asserted that the situation which the Arab nation is facing calls for the convocation of Arab summit conferences. Jasim clarified that there is nothing new in Iraqi-U.S. relations, pointing out that the U.S. stand throughout the past months has been biased toward the Iranian side. The Iraqi minister expressed hope that the Palestinians would be able to solve their differences and unify their stands inside the PLO. On the expected Iranian attack, Jasim asserted that other Iranian attacks had been repulsed, and the destiny of any attack will be similar to that of the previous ones.

Tariq 'Aziz Returns From Kuwaiti Visit

JN021538 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1530 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Jun (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned here today at the end of a short visit to Kuwait. During his visit, 'Aziz conveyed a message from President Saddam Husayn to Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah dealing with the common dangers posed to the Arab Gulf region and the advanced relations between the two fraternal countires.

'Arar on Relations With Syria, Political Parties

JN031014 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 3 Jun 84 pp 1, 21

[Text] Sulayman 'Arar, deputy prime minister and interior minister, has said that there was no intention to lift the ban on the formation of political parties. He said that future opportunities will be available to organizations that stem from our country's heritage, believe in the letter and spirit of our Constitution, and rally around our country's leadership which has proven its farsightedness and wisdom.

In an exlusive statement to *AD-DUSTUR*, 'Arar said: There are absolutely no political detainees in our country. However, there are those who are under interrogation and those who have been convicted. We act in the open because we have nothing to be ashamed of. The testimonies of the International Red Cross and the human rights commissions are a witness to our humanitarian method in this regard.

'Arar said that the most important practical obstacle facing Syrian-Jordanian relations was Damascus' stand on the Iraqi-Iranian war. He said that when this obstacle is removed, an important major obstacle hampering the improvement of these relations will be removed.

On the reduction of the size of Kuwaiti aid to Jordan, 'Arar said that any reduction in Arab aid would affect Jordan's financial situation because the country's development plans are based on this aid.

Prince Hasan Returns From Britain 1 Jun

JN011900 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan returned to Amman this evening following an intense working visit to the United Kingdom. During this visit, the crown prince delivered a lecture at the David Davis institute in London on Jordan's prospects for achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East guaranteeing Arab rights and the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. The crown prince was the principal speaker at a celebration held by the Jordanian-British Society, which he chairs with the Duke of Kent. His highness also met with a number of high-ranking British officials.

The crown prince was received at Amman Airport by Their HighnessesPrinces Faysal and Talal, the court minister, the chief chamberlain, the secretary general of the Royal Hashemite Court, the chairman of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilization Research, and a number of officials. The British ambassador in Amman also received him at the airport.

Yasir 'Arafat To Arrive in Amman 7 Jun

JN030833 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 3 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat is expected to arrive in Amman on 7 June on a visit of several days to Jordan during which he will meet with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who will be visiting Jordan as part of his Middle East tour.

Zuhdi at-Tarazi, the PLO's permanent UN representative, is also expected to arrive in Amman at the end of this week in order to join the meeting between Yasir 'Arafat, commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, and the UN secretary general.

Royal Decrees Ratify Agreements, Protocols

JN021302 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Amman — A royal decree has been issued ratifying the agreement regarding the international border between Jordan and Iraq and the protocol that will regulate border authorities, grazing rights, movement, and the right to use the sources of water on the Jordanian-Iraqi border area.

A royal decree was also issued ratifying a law amending the labor law and another law amending the city planning law in the city of Amman. The decree also ratified the agreement regarding tax exemption between Jordanian and Kuwaiti airline companies. A royal decree was also issued ratifying the economic and trade agreement between Jordan and Djibouti and the health cooperation agreement between Jordan and Qatar.

Al-Masri on Israeli Interests Section in Colombo

JN021445 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Amman, 2 Jun (PETRA) — In reply to a message he recently received regarding the Sri Lankan Government's decision to allow Israel to open an office in the U.S. Embassy in Colombo in order to look after Israeli interests in Sri Lanka, Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri sent a message to the Sri Lankan foreign minister affirming that the Sri Lankan Government's step comes at a time when Israel is planning to swallow up occupied Arab territories and expel Arab inhabitants. Al-Masri appealed to the Sri Lankan Government to reconsider its decision and consider the size of Sri Lanka interests in Arab countries and Jordan.

Amman Previews Perez de Cuellar Middle East Tour

JN031952 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The UN secretary general is due to begin a tour of some Middle East capitals tomorrow, Monday. This tour comes after the UN General Secretariat's call for convening an international conference for peace in the Middle East, after the serious escalation of the Gulf war, and after the Security Council resolution condemning that escalation. Close aides to the UN secretary general have said that the tour is aimed at filling the vacuum that resulted from the failure of Reagan's peace initiative in the region, a vacuum that the multinational forces left in Lebanon.

During the Israeli aggression in Lebanon, President Reagan tried to reduce the cruelty of the aggression on the Arab nation with an initiative that raised some hope for opening peace negotiations in the Middle East, evacuating Israeli invasion forces from Lebanon, and halting establishment of Israeli settlements in occupied Arab territories.

Reagan's initiative failed because his administration could not prove its credibility by getting the Israeli forces to withdraw and halt the establishment of settlements in occupied Arab territories. Consequently, the United Nations had to fill the vacuum. Hence the call for convening an international conference for peace under UN auspices.

However, the United States and Israel refused to obey international will. Despite their differences over this issue, some Western European countries' reservations made the European position similar to the U.S.-Israeli position in refusing to obey international will.

The UN secretary general will be faced with this problem. He will undoubtedly discuss it in capitals which have agreed that the international conference should be convened, and in Israel, which refuses to attend such a conference. The UN secretary general will also be faced with the deteriorating Lebanese problem and the continued Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon, as well as with the vacuum left by the multinational forces in Lebanon.

It is believed that the Lebanese Government will raise the issue of the Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon and the need to expand both the deployment and the mission of UN peace-keeping forces in the south before they even think about raising a pointless question such as the vacuum that the multinational forces left in Beirut. The Lebanese-Israeli problem, rather than the internal Lebanese problem, needs UN peace-keeping forces that will put matters on the right course in southern Lebanon.

The UN secretary general will also deal with the Iraqi-Iranian war. Over the past 4 years, he has exerted great personal efforts to stop war and bring about peace in the Gulf. We hope that he will find common denominators through which he can achieve peace between Iraq and Iran.

UN Fact-Finding Commission Leaves Amman

JN011244 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Amman — The UN fact-finding commission left Amman for Damascus this morning after a 1-week visit to Jordan. During the visit, the commission met with a number of senior officials and listened to testimonies from a number of Arab citizens on Israeli violations of human rights in occupied Arab territories.

The commission also met with a number of prisoners who have been released lately. It witnessed their serious physical injuries which call for medical operations. The commission also conducted an inquiry into Israeli practices against Arab inhabitants in the occupied territories and listened to statements from a number of witnesses.

Refused Entry Into Israel

JN030704 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Damascus — Israel has refused entry to the UN fact-finding commission involved with investigating Israeli practices against human rights in occupied Arab territories in order to conduct firsthand investigations there. In a statement issued in Damascus last night, the commission said that every year the UN General Assembly requests Israel to allow the commission to enter occupied Arab territories, but Israel always refuses.

It is worth mentioning that the UN commission is presently investigating the latest developments pertaining to the human rights situation in the Israeli-occupied Syrian Golan Heights.

Last week in Amman, the commission interviewed a number of persons recently released by Israeli authorities who had witnessed Israeli violations of human rights in occupied Arab territories.

Israel Seeks French Help To Release Prisoners

JN031215 Amman SAWT ASH-AHA'B in Arabic 3 Jun 84 p 22

[Text] Amman — QNA — It was mentioned in Amman yesterday that the Zionist entity has requested French President Francois Mitterrand to try to secure the release of Israeli prisoners being held by Syria and various Palestinian groups.

AR-RA'Y on Israeli Steps Against Stone Throwers

JN020905 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0615 GMT 2 Jun 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Stones Will Not Become Olive Branches," *AR-RA'Y* says: The Nazi repressive practices carried out by Israeli authorities in occupied Arab territories developed and entered a new stage yesterday. These authorities tightened their hostile measures and empowered the military governors to pass sentences of up to 20 years on those who hurl stones at occupation forces. The old penalty for this deed did not exceed 18 months in prison. This development is the hysterical Israeli reaction to prominent facts which are represented by the following:

1. The Arab resistance movement inside the occupied territories, which is armed with stones at this stage, has appeared clearly in cities and villages.

2. The resistance by stones and the fear which this resistance inflicted on the occupation forces has exposed those soldiers and disclosed their reality.

3. Stones gave the new generation of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories the opportunities to confront occupation soldiers every day and turned the children there into resistance men who plan and carry out [operations].

4. The occupation forces found out that stones are the symbol which give the impression that the tools of Arab resistance in the occupied territories will develop in the future.

AR-RA'Y concludes: Thus, the hysterical Israeli reaction to these facts asserts that the myth of a peaceful coexistence between the occupants and the coerced people under the occupation — the myth which Israel is circulating — is a big lie. This myth is aborted by the stones which the youths and children throw at occupation forces.

AD-DUSTUR Assails Lebanese Forces Statement

JN031156 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0615 GMT 03 Jun 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline, "An Indisputable Document of Indictment," *AD-DUSTUR* says: The contents of the statement broadcast by the Lebanese isolationist forces the day before yesterday, on a number of internal issues which are still disputed among the Lebanese, is an indisputable document of indictment of the narrow-minded fanatical idea which has given rise to such a statement, and of the attitude which has nothing to do with Lebanon's situation and its Arab surroundings.

It is not by accident that such a statement which rejects Lebanon's Arabism, rejects the rebuilding of its nationalist institutions, and calls for establishing Lebanese-Israeli relations parallel to Lebanon's Arab relations, comes after several calls by a number of Lebanese political and religious leaders for escalating the struggle against Israeli occupation in the south, supporting Lebanese resistance, and prohibiting all forms of dealing with the occupying enemy.

AD-DUSTUR adds: While the statements of Lebanon's religious and political leaders have focused on the fact that Zionist aggression against Lebanese territory is directed at undermining Arab, Islamic, and cultural existence in that part of the world, leaders of Lebanese isolationism attempt to sail against the facts of history by claiming that Lebanon is not Arab and that everyone who gives Lebanon this characteristic is a forger and a heretic.

AD-DUSTUR concludes: Lebanon, which is moving firmly toward reuniting and rebuilding itself on a basis of all engulfing national unity, will, in the future, be able to contain such currents of utter enmity toward unified democratic Arab Lebanon. The historic wager of these forces on the Zionist enemy and on every foreign force hostile to the Arabs and Arabism will fail, especially after it has been proven, through hard and bitter experience, that Lebanon has no option but the Arab option, and no wager except on the unifying democratic nationalist forces in Lebanon and the Arab region.

AR-RA'Y on Iranian Official's Remarks, Gulf Issue

JN030952 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0615 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Under the headline "The Carrot and Stick in the Gulf," *AR-RA'Y* says: While the Iranian regime rejected the UN Security Council resolution on the freedom of navigation in the Gulf, and while that regime is massing about 500,000 men prior to a new aggression against Iraq, and while Ayatollah Hashemi-Rafsanjani threatened to destroy oil istallations in the region, this Iranian official unashamedly hinted at the possibility of Iran entering into negotiations to prevent a disaster in the Gulf.

This position, from all its angles, is in fact, a feature of the carrot and stick policy directed against Gulf states and an attempt to force them to adopt an isolationist stand toward fraternal Iraq.

AR-RA'Y adds: This hint does not indicate a change in the Iranian regime's policy in the region and it does not indicate that the Iranian regime is desirous of reconciliation. It is merely a tactical measure to strike at Gulf solidarity with Iraq. The strongest proof of this is represented by Iranian concentrations against Basra.

The Iranian regime is wrong to think that by such an obvious tactic it can undo the solidarity between Gulf states and Iraq. The Iranian regime will find it more useful to respond to mediation efforts being made to impose an immediate ceasefire in the Gulf and settle the Iraqi-Iranian dispute on the basis of mutual respect between the two neighbour countries, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and stopping attempts to undermine the sovereignty and unity of each other's territory.

This is the means for real reconciliation which can bring peace and stability to the Gulf region.

AR-RA'Y concludes: The Iranian regime will pay a heavy price if it persists in its practices and carries out its long prepared attack against Basra. The carrot and stick that it is wielding at the Gulf states will not succeed in isolating them from Iraq. At the same time, Iraq's Army is ready to crush any new Iranian attack in the same way as before.

Karami Interviewed After Meeting Al-Jumayyil

NC021417 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Rashid Karami met today to appraise the security and political situation. After the meeting Prime Minister Karami had the following to say in reply to reporter's questions:

[Begin recording][Karami] Our primary objective is to eliminate all of these convulsive atmospheres and futile struggles. Furthermore, we are working to draw up a comprehensive security plan for reopening all crossing points and roads, and consequently, for reopening the airport and port and for withdrawing all gunmen and collecting the heavy weapons and placing them under the control of the legitimate government. In fact the Security Arrangements Committee could be in the process today of handling the issue of reopening some of these crossing points. We welcome this but, as I said, our primary concern is to eliminate all the obstacles and impediments blocking the road leading to salvation and security.

[Unidentified reporter] Your Excellency, do you have any guarantees regarding the reopening of these crossing points?

[Karami] I do not understand how you interpreted my words to mean this. On the contrary, the security committee, which is comprised of the principal sides, must obtain the guarantees. We are very much concerned about the lives of the citizens and cannot just reopen the crossing points without being confident of the results.

[Reporter] How do you expect the parliamentary debates [on the policy statement] to develop?

[Karami] Actually when we agreed to shoulder the responsibilities, we did so sincerely and with a readiness to sacrifice all that we own for the sake of the tranquillity of the citizens and for rescuing the country. Therefore, we desire that every citizen feel with us and cooperate with us for the sake of salvation. Assuming the responsibilities of government means sacrifice, and I do not want to say more than that.

[Reporter] What is the current status of the efforts that you personally and President Amin al-Jumayyil have exerted for salvaging the situation in the south?

[Karami] We are in the process of drawing up the necessary security arrangements that will preserve the south's sovereignty and bring about its freedom from its painful reality which we all share. We will work to implement the practical steps to put an end to Israel's inhumane practices, its continuing excesses against the state by harrassing the employees and official administrations, and its abnormal practices against our citizens in the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya. We are making the necessary contacts with all of the sides that expressed a readiness to contribute toward implementing these steps and bringing about Israel's withdrawal from our land. These sides will play a mediating role whether through the UN Security Council or through the countries with influence in such tasks.

[Reporter] Your Excellency, you intend — as has been stated by the Cabinet — to hold Cabinet meetings after obtaining the [vote of] confidence. What have you prepared for these meetings?

[Karami] All that is required is that we meet, and we are prepared to do that. [end recording]

Karami: Israeli Office No Longer Legitimate

NC021946 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] At a banquet that broke fast this evening at the Bristol Hotel and which was held under the auspices of the Alms Tax Fund Committee, Prime Minister Rashid Karami said that Lebanon is proud of the heroic nationalist resistance, which is performing its duty in defense of our homeland, values, and future. Prime Minister Karami said: We can neither be led by nor lead the resistance, but must have equal rights and duties. That is why I have demanded [talabtu] the closure of the Ad-Dubbiyah office, because this office enjoys no legitimacy following the abrogation of the [17 May] accord, the abrogation of which was a historical turning point.

Sham'un: Rash Decision

NC030746 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text][Former] President Camille Sham'un has described Prime Minister Rashid Karami's announcement demanding the Ad-Dubayyah office be closed as a rash decision. In a statement to the Voice of Lebanon radio, Sham'un said: I would have preferred that we open the way for contacts aimed at a security agreement and security arrangements because what is important is [an Israeli] withdrawal from the south and Al-Biqa', not the closing down of the office. If agreement is reached on the arrangements, the office will come within its framework or we could, at a later date, deal with this topic. He added that Israel's reaction will be the continued occupation of the south and Al-Biqa'.

Karami, Skaf, Al-Huss Discuss Current Issues

NC041247 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Rashid Karami met this morning with Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran and Labor and Education Minister Dr Salim al-Huss. The prime minister reviewed with them the general conditions and affairs pertaining to their ministries.

After the meeting, 'Adil 'Usayran said: The discussions dealt with several points. Al-Huss reviewed certain matters, and I in turn reviewed other matters. The most important matter was the Sidon Road. I have tried over the past 2 days to find out the identity of those present along the coastal road. I found out that they belong to the Lebanese Forces and the Progressive Socialist Party. I thought of holding disussions with the two sides to agree on a formula and reopen the road because of the enormous daily

material losses the sons of the south sustain and the psychological effects they suffer. 'Usayran was asked: Don't you believe that the road's closure is inspired by Israel? He answered: This is very likely. However, I have no definite information ro prove it.

'Usayran was then asked: What stage have the contacts reached regarding the Army issue? He answered: The truth is that the Army issue was discussed once at the Cabinet session. It was not discussed in depth. We postponed the discussion to another session. I did not want the issue to be disussed before the voting on the policy statement is completed.

The minister was also asked: Are there any problems concerning the closure of the Ad-Dubayyah office? He answered: I do not think there is anything obstructing this. At any rate, the office has been closed and it will remain closed. The Lebanese Government will not permit its reopening.

'Usayran was also asked: What information do you have about the problems that obstructed the reopening of the Galerie Sim'an and port crossing points — a matter that has shocked the citizens? He answered: It is true that this is a shock to the citizens. However, it is better that it should be a temporary shock rather than a permanent one.

The minister was asked: Has the agenda of the Cabinet conclave, which will be convened after the government wins the vote of confidence, been prepared? He answered: No agenda has been prepared, but the government has a lot to do.

Asked about the Jiyah [thermal plant] issue, he answered: This is a new demand.

'Usayran was also asked: Do you expect an Israeli reaction to closing the Ad-Dubayyah office? He answered: Naturally. Asked if this will affect the security arrangements, he said: I do not imagine so, because the security arrangements are the basic issue and the Ad-Dubayyah office is a secondary matter.

'Usayran was then asked: How far did the contacts regarding the security arrangements proceed? He answered: We have not yet started them. We expect to start them through the United States or France because the United Nations is unacceptable to Israel.

'Usayran was asked: The French envoy has a plan within this context. What is your opinion about it? He answered: I have not seen it.

'Usayran was told: There have been reports that a new Army commander will be appointed during the Cabinet's first session. He said: This could happen but I believe that it is unlikely. He was asked: Was the name of Michel 'Awn submitted to you as a new Army commander? He answered: It was not officially submitted to me. He was further asked: What is your opinion about creating a post of Army deputy commander? He answered: What is the advantage of creating such a post? 'Usayran was finaly asked: Do you believe that the Army issue will be resolved by appointing the commander? He answered: The commander is part of the solution.

Minister al-Huss said: We discussed the developments in the south and some of the current main political issues.

Al-Huss was asked about the Al-Jiyah thermal plant and the effects of preventing the arrival of the fuel oil and employees to the plant and whether this issue was discussed. He answered: This is a serious situation which could lead to serious results if it is not dealt with quickly. There are reports asserting that Israel is preventing the arrival of fuel oil. This was one of the topics discussed.

Spokesman Says Israeli Liaison Office Still Not Closed

NC041330 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1315 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] In reply to the statement by Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran that the Israeli Liaison Office has been closed and will remain closed, the Israeli office's spokesman (Gabi Golan) said: We are still here, and we have not heard anything. Official Lebanese sources said the demand to close the office was verbally communicated to the office's officials through Colonel Fawzi Abu Farhat.

Birri Calls for Demonstrations in South

NC021311 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] At his news conference today, Nabih Birri, minister of water and electrical resources and justice, said: The anniversary of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, which falls on 4 June, is not an occasion on which sorrow should be expressed, it should rather be a source of anger. Birri added: I am honored to invite, on behalf of the Amal Movement; the nationalist and Islamic forces; all the trade, information, women, and student unions; and in my own name — I invite everyone to participate in reviving the week of the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya, which begins on the morning of 3 June and ends on 10 June. He said: We call on everyone to take part in [the activities] this week and make it a time for national unity — a unity which will only be rebuilt through the soil of the south.

Continuing, Minister Birri said: We also call on our people in the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya to close down all shops and factories, stage demonstrations in every village, and hold celebrations in every southern city and town to express their anger, and their support for the nationalist resistance movement and our course of liberation and not dealing with Israel.

Minister Nabih Birri expressed astonishment over the Lebanese Forces' position toward the government policy statement, saying that the statement had been the fruit of debates and plans in which the Lebanese Forces participated. Birri called on all Christians in West Beirut to stay where they are because this would represent Lebanon's survival and unity. He said the campaign to which West Beirut is being subjected is an Israeli campaign, regardless of where it appears to originate.

Commenting on the Army issue, Birri called for enacting new legislation in which discipline, control, sound programs, and

guidance could be ensured. He called for the formation of a command committee to reunify the Army's ranks and define its course.

Minister Birri affirmed that Syria is using all its influence for the sake of the Lebanese accord and is making all efforts to bring all views closer.

Further on News Conference

NC021711 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1410 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] The second anniversary of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, which comes next week, should be observed as, and I quote, a day of anger, unquote, according to the Minister of State for the Affairs of the South and Reconstruction and Justice Nabih Birri. Speaking at his regular weekly press conference, Minister Birri warned against a conspiracy to empty West Beirut of establishments, embassies, and Christians, and he called on them all to remain in the western sector. He described this campaign as Israeli-inspired, and declared that it should be fully opposed, because if West Beirut were to become one sectarian color, all of Lebanon would become, and I quote again, blind, unquote. Minister Birri also came out strongly for the presence of an effective army and declared that a cancellation of the Army meant the cancellation of Lebanon.

In reference to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, Minister Birri said that it was now obvious that Israeli intentions and designs against Lebanon played an important role in its 1982 attack. He stressed, however, that the Arabs' struggle was continuing and declared that June the 4th was not only the anniversary of the invasion, but an occasion for all institutions to participate in activities marking the and I quote week of the south unquote. He stressed that Monday should be a day of anger directed against Zionist invasion and occupation, and he called on all Lebanese to share in this indignation and anger. He also called on the people of the south to mount processions and demonstrations in this conncetion. Minister Birri announced plans for processions, rallies and lecturs throughout the week to focus attention on the situation in the south.

In a question and answer session that followed his press conference, Minister Birri declined to comment on the latest attacks by, and I quote, Lebanese Forces, unquote, spokesman on the government policy statement. Mr Birri said that the announced positions were obviously oriented toward partition, and he accused Israel of inspiring these positions. He said that fifth colomunists had unmasked themselves and declared that with this mentality there could be no peace along the lines of confrontation.

In response to a question on the campaign to force establishments, embassies, and Christians to move out of West Beirut, Birri said that West Beirut is the true symbol of united Lebanon, and the attempts to force out Christians were part of an attempt to split the country. He appealed to Christians in West Beirut to stay, and declared that their continuing in West Beirut would have much to do with the continued existence of Lebanon. Minister Birri declared that this was clearly an Israeli campaign regardless of who was carrying it out. And he accused all who attacked personal freedoms, be it in terms of imposing conditions, or attacking beaches, restaurants, and hotels, of not being Muslims at all. He pointed out that Islam was being exploited and distorted by these agents, and he recalled the tolerance and respect shown by the Prophet Muhammad to the Christians of his time.

Minister Birri strongly condemned the kidnapping and attacking of Christians in West Beirut and described this as part of a plot. He singled out for strong condemnation the kidnapping of Father Khalil Abu Nadir and teachers of the Al-Hikmah school, and declared that this could not be justified by claiming that it was a reaction to kidnapping carried out by, and I quote again, Lebanese Forces, unquote, elements. He declared that kidnapping was wrong, even if it was carried out by elements of Amal Movement, which he heads. He declared that he was assuming full responsibility to oppose every attempt by anybody to kidnap people, and he declared that he would not allow West Beirut to become one sectarian color.

Mr Birri said that he had not seen President al-Jumayyil in Damascus last Tuesday, neither did he hear of such a visit from Syrian officials. He indicated that Syria was exerting pressure to help resolve problems among the Lebanese.

In response to a question on the alleged offer of the appointment of a Shi'ite officer as deputy Army commander, Mr Birri pointed out that the issue is not one of personalities. He stressed that the Army was the backbone of the country and should be organized and rebuilt. He stressed that the rules and regulations that govern the Army were unsound, and all the authority was placed in the hands of one person. He stressed that there was also a need to redefine the role of the Army, and he again called for the formation of a Command Council which will restore the unity of the Army and put it in the right course. Only then, he said, would there be any point in discussing personalities and appointments.

In reference to the disagreement which arose concerning security arrangements in parliament, Mr Birri said that neither he nor Speaker al-As'ad were really involved. He said that there was no problem, no real problem, but pointed out that the issue was in the hands of the interior minister.

VOL: Amal Movement Statement Criticizes Birri

NC021510 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] In southern Lebanon, the Amal Movement has issued a statement accusing Minister Nabih Birri of having reneged on his slogans and of being a captive to the Syrians. The statement says that the Movement will not allow all those trading in the interests of the south and its sons to speak on its behalf. The statement adds that Birri's slogans are a hoax and are being exposed by the daily clashes, the price of which is being paid by the sons of the southern suburb.

March in Beirut Against Israeli Occupation

NC030922 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] A massive popular march set out from the Abu Shahla statue area [in Beirut] 1 hour ago on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon, the western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya. This march marks the beginning of popular anger week and the rise against occupation. The forces and organizations that called for a day of anger tomorrow said actions will be confined to a strike in Beirut and its suburbs, where businesses and schools will close as an expression of solidarity with the inhabitants of the occupied areas and in support of the national resistance.

Lebanese Forces Oppose Government Statement

NC011355 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] In response to the government policy statement, the Lebanese Forces issued the following statement today:

The Lebanese Forces have meticulously studied the government statement read by Prime Minister Karami in the Chamber of Deputies. Having examined both the form and content of the statement, the Lebanese Forces would like to emphasize that this statement is a new version of the recommendations issued by the Lausanne and Geneva conferences, which were held under Syrian auspices and whose approach was rejected by the Lebanese Forces. This rejection has not changed because it is based on historical facts and it conforms with Lebanon's higher interests. Furthermore, orientation toward Syria has never benefited Lebanon or the Lebanese.

It should be admitted here that the government statement was phrased in a flexible and eloquent way that dazzles the eye and deludes the reader. The statement, however, contains principles, suggestions, and ideas that — to put it mildly — contradict Lebanon's history, constitution, and culture.

Still, the statement contains some sound ideas in the social, economic, and political areas. For example: The emphasis on Lebanon's friendship with the free world; the particular interest granted to the issue of the evacuees and the priority given to handling this issue; the (?minimal) steps taken toward decentralization; the linking of political changes with terminating the state of war and all kinds of warfare; the formation of a constitutional committee to monitor the constitutionality of laws; and the setting up a higher council to try prime ministers [ru'asa'] and ministers.

However, the essence of the statement includes a number of fallacies:

1. A historical fallacy of giving all the Lebanese people an Arab identity, which we consider a false identity imposed on the Christians. We recognize only one identity — the original Lebanese identity embodied, in our view, by a state with several civilizations, religions, and nationalities [qawmiyat].

2. An ideological fallacy of consecrating the sectarian system on the political and parliamentary levels while seeking to abolsih it regarding positions in the administration. This runs counter to the most elementary rules of logic. Lebanon should have either an advanced integrated sectarian system or a totally secular system.

3. A constitutional fallacy of taking powers from the president and giving them to the cabinet without a constitutional amendment, thus making the government a presidential council which the president does not rule. The Lebanese Forces, which are committed to changing the formula of the system, are concerned with not infringing upon the powers of the president within the framework of the existing central state. They advocate amending the Constitution in order to change Lebanon into a politically decentralized state.

4. A parliamentary fallacy of increasing the number of deputies to 120 by government appointment. The appointment of deputies in itself basically contradicts the principle of representation, left alone the fact that this appointment is made by the government. The executive authority thus encroaches upon the right of the people to choose their representatives, as well as upon the legislative authority, if we take into consideration the principle of separation of the three powers in the parliamentary system.

5. A fallacy of transforming the Lebanese Army, in the Lebanese Forces' view, into an Arab army and consequently making Lebanon a confrontation state, which cripples any security organ. There can be no security solution without decentralization of the security functions based on the popular security forces taking charge of the unoccupied areas.

6. A national fallacy of distinguishing between occupations, condemning some and praising others. The statement focuses only on the Israeli occupation and incites the international community to rise against the occupation without referring to the Syrian Army, referring not even to its presence. On the contrary, the government harbors warm emotions and gratitude for Syria, which occupies Al-Biqa', part of Jabal Lubnan, and the north. The government does this although this biased attitude not only contradicts the government's claim that it pursues a nonaligned policy, but also, regrettably, harms the Lebnaese people. The abrogation of the 17 May agreement will result in more disasters for southern Lebanon than the Cairo agreement [pact signed by Lebanon, PLO, and Egypt organizing Palestinian resistance presence in southern Lebanon].

7. A patriotic fallacy of considering southern Lebanon the main issue. This contradicts the developments of the Lebanese crisis and the essence of the Lebanese issue and its historical dimensions, which precede the Arab-Israeli conflict. Southern Lebanon, no doubt, is a basic part of the Lebanese issue that must be dealt with, and the suffering of its sons must be solved. However, the situation in southern Lebanon has become a problem because of the demagoguery of certain leaderships which are trading with it for personal political gains. Regarding the government's call to open the crossing points to and from the south, which is a sound request that the Lebaense Forces made before the government, we call for opening all crossing points and roads and for strengthening contacts among the Lebanese people. This must be

achived by lifting the siege of Zahlah, Dayr al-Qamar, and the Christian villages in Al-Biqa', the north, and upper Al-Matn, where our people are subjected to kidnapping, torture, and in one way or another are denied their national and religious rights.

8. An educational and cultural fallacy of developing the educational programs to consolidate an Arab identity. We consider this to be a direct stab at the Cristians' cultural heritage and aimed at uprooting them and molding them in a way that contradicts their entity and aspirations. The attempts to obliterate the Christian identity and to submerge it into an Arab and Islamic culture has failed in the past and will fail in the future.

9. A diplomatic fallacy of renewing contacts with the Arabs and of depending on and having confidence in the United Nations. Lebanon has been greatly harmed by pursuing this policy. We have seen what the Arabs have done for Palestine since 1948 and what they have done to and in Lebanon since 1975. We have seen the fate of the UN resolutions in solving the problems of Lebanon and the region.

In conclusion, the Lebanese Forces, although they have renewed their adherence to the cease-fire and its consolidation and seek to meet the other parties to save Lebanon, have renewed their stand opposing the government and the appeal to the deputies to declare a stand in keeping with the people's aspirations for freedom, security, and equality. The Lebanese Forces affirm that they will continue their political and military resistance in order to liberate all Lebanon and will not relinquish Lebanese sovereignty or any of the Christian people's historical, political, and national rights. Our opposition will be of a magnitude commensurate with the issue and not with the ministerial statement, which is impotent and disappointing.

Afram Reiterates Opposition

NC011338 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1245 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] In an interview with *ASH-SHIRA'* magazine, Lebanese Forces Commander Fadi Afram has reaffirmed the Lebanese Forces' opposition to the government of Prime Minister Rashid Karami which, as he put it, had been formed to carry out the designs of Damascus. Afram also reiterated his opposition to all plans that aim to establish a unified Lebanese army, because this army would be split upon the emergence of political dispute as was the case thus far. Afram called for a broad decentralization on the political and security levels.

Majority of Chamber Supports Government

NC011637 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1600 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Munir Abu Fadil, deputy speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, said today that the overwhelming majority, if not all, of the deputies will support the government. Commenting on the government policy statement, Munir Abu Fadil said that there is no doubt that every single word in the statement has been meticulously studied. He added that the statement serves as a new national charter for future Lebanon. He said: I hope that the government will be able to implement the contents of the statement and to stabilize security so that the peace process will succeed and coexistence will be restored. Regarding those hindering the government's march, Abu Fadil said that placing obstacles in the path of the government will not benefit anyone. He added: We must unify the ranks and fend off the plot that threatens Lebanon.

Junblatt, Birri Arrive in Damascus for Talks

JN041247 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] A short while ago Syrian sources, said that Minister Nabih Birri, leader of the Amal Movement, and Minister Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, had arrived in Damascus for talks with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Lebanese opposition sources in Beirut said the talks will focus on the problems facing the new Lebanese Government, particularly issues pertaining to the Lebanese Army, security, and security arrangements that may be made with Israel to facilitate an Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon.

Sham'un Returns From Paris Visit 2 June

NC021433 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Camille Sham'un, minister of finance, housing, and cooperatives, returned to Beirut from Paris via Larnaca at 1030.

Reportage on Security Situation, Arrangements

Committee Postpones Meeting

NC011220 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1207 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] We have just been informed that the Security Arrangements Committee concluded its meeting a short while ago. It has been decided that the committee will resume its meeting tomorrow to continue its discussions of reopening the port and Galerie Sim'an crossing points because the relevant steps by the security forces have not yet been completed. Brigadier General 'Uthman 'Uthman, acting director general of the Internal Security Forces, will attend tomorrow's meeting.

Beirut Crossing Points To Open

NC021151 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Our correspondent said a short while ago an agreement was reached to open the crossing points at both Galerie Sim'an and the port at 0900 on 4 June. Security responsibilities there will be charged to the Internal Security Forces and the observers.

Amal, PSP Committee Meet

NC021907 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] The joint liaison security committee — comprised of the Amal Movement, Al-Murabitun, and Progressive Socialist Party — held a meeting this afternoon with representatives of the mufti's office attending, during which the security situation in Beirut was reviewed. The conferees noted with satisfaction the prevalent understanding among the parties concerned. The conferees urged all citizens to not believe the rumors that aim to drive a wedge between the sons of the Islamic and nationalist ranks. The committee reiterated that the unity of ranks will remain a steadfast bulwork vis-a-vis the plots being concocted by the enemies of Lebanon and its unity. The committee warned that it will deal strong blows to all those spreading certain tendentious news and said that in due course it will disclose the names of the quarters and individuals responsible for such rumors.

Karami Comments

NC030650 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Editor Doyen Milhim Karam visited Prime Minister Rashid Karami at the Government House yesterday. Prime Minister Karami told Karami: All of us must agree that our salvation rests in our hands. Pessimism and fear, optimism and reassurance all emanate from oneself. If we Lebanese really want salvation, we must work for it and not persist in our conflicts and disputes and then call for security.

Doyen Karam asked Karami: Those who can decide to stop the fighting are in the government. Yet, the shelling continues. This makes the people despair. What do you say?

Prime Minister Karami replied: Their agreement to cooperate is a frank declaration of their intention to establish positive conditions. This is a great achievement. However, the vestiges and conflicts of 10 years cannot be eliminated by the stroke of a pen or by the issuance of a decree. We must act as quickly as possible to halt this dirty war because we will thus check the collapse [of the country] and the bloodshed and also give reassurance to those who are afraid. I emphasize that I am optimistic and will continue to be optimistic that this march will succeed and that the conflicts will end so as to achieve real peace. The positive steps that have been taken since the government was formed, and the government's policy statement, make me emphasize that the Lebanese are now agreed on the new charter. Our solidarity is the basic thing. Prime Minister Karami added: There are outside influences which make us optimistic about the liberation of our country and the establishment of security in it. Therefore, we must first rely on our people and ourselves and then on our friends, our Arab brothers, and the foreigners because we have a right, and we will spare no effort, to safeguard our independence and sovereignty. Israel works for its own interest. Whoever wagers on it without realizing the price is making a mistake. We are fully aware of what Israel wants and of how it operates among the Lebanese and what its aims are. However, our being aware of this makes us more watchful and eager to frustrate its opportunities.

Doyen Karam asked Karami: Will the United States sponsor the expected negotiations on new security arrangements in southern Lebanon? If the United States refuses to do so, which country will be the third party to these negotiations?

Karami replied: As we emphasized in our policy statement, we adhere to the policy of nonalignment, but this will not prevent us from taking advantage of any state which could serve our rights and safeguard our interests. We know which states can influence this or that side; we are also aware of our interests and we will defend them strongly. If the negotiations are conducted through the Security Council, we welcome them; if they are conducted through the United States, we also welcome them; and if they come through France, we welcome them. We have no problem so long as our interests are our objective.

Lebanese Forces Official Comments

NC031737 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Commenting on the imminent reopening of the crossing points at Galerie Sim'an and the port, the Lebanese Forces' information official said that the Forces welcome any step that will facilitate communication among the Lebanese inside and outside Beirut. The official called on the parties in West Beirut to respond favorably to this security step because it might pave the way for further political steps. The official said that if the leaders are reluctant to respond then ordinary people will lead the way.

The information official added that the primary issue is no longer the crossing points but what is taking place in West Beirut and the southern suburb. These areas, he said, lack a unified legal or illegal security authority. He added that various organizations are battling each other there while Islamic factions are braced one against the other. This turmoil, the official said, is corroborated by statements from the West Beirut leaders themselves. For example, the Sunni leaders grouping has warned against the plots weaved against West Beirut. Nabih Birri admitted that Christians living there are being harassed and Walid Junblatt described West Beirut as a jungle.

The information official reiterated that the Lebanese Forces welcome every step facilitating communication among the Lebanese. However, he added, the Forces call for establishing a trustworthy security force to guarantee the safety of those who cross into West Beirut. Otherwise, he said, the opening of the crossing points will merely be a publicity stunt for the government rather than a security process that aims at reconciling the Lebanese who crave to live together in peace and freedom.

Opening of Crossings Prepared

NC031926 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Intermittent clashes in which rockets and automatic weapons were used took place this evening on a number of contact lines in Beirut and the southern suburb, particularly in the Sodeco, Al-Barjawi, and Primo areas. Arrangements are expected to be

completed tonight for the deployment of security forces and observers at the Mar Mikha'il and port crossing points preparatory to opening these two points tomorrow to vehicles and pedestrians.

Problems Facing Reopening

NC031937 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Brigadier General 'Uthman 'Uthman, acting director general of the Internal Security Forces, tonight contacted Interior Minister Joseph Skaf and briefed him on the obstacles and problems that have arisen regarding the reopening of the Galerie Sim'an crossing point, specifically concerning the elimination of the ramparts. Minister Skaf told our correspondent that he immediately contacted the various parties to settle this issue.

Palestinian Group Kills Two Syrians in Al-Biqa'

NC012102 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Our correspondent in Al-Biqa' has reported that members of the Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] group this evening opened fire in central Al-Biqa' on two members of the Syrian intelligence, killing them instantly. As a result, a state of tension is prevailing in the area.

Pro-Iraqi Palestinians Enter Beirut, Resume Activities

NC011151 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Thirty-five members of the Arab Liberation Front entered West Beirut last night. They came through the Baysur-Khaldah-Ash-Shuwayfat Road and took up positions in the Sports City under the command of Abu 'Ali Zafir. This Palestinian influx into West Beirut and the southern suburb is part of the Palestinians' attempts to reorganize themselves and to resume their activities.

VOL Locates Terrorist Cells Throughout Country

NC021817 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has laid its hands on a military report showing places of terrorism and of secret cells established for this purpose in the southern suburb, parts of West Beirut, western Al-Biqa', and the south. The report discloses a terroristic alliance among the Palestinians, Amal, Hezbollah, Iranian revolutionary guards, and the Ba'th Party.

According to the report, there are cells belonging to the Islamic Jihad in the areas of the Israeli presence in western Al-Biqa'. These cells are directly backed by the Palestinian Fatah Movement. There are separate and joint cells belonging to Amal and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine in Sidon and Az-Zahrani. They receive direct military support from the Syrian Ba'th Party. There are also cells belonging to Arab battalions [al-afwaj al-'arabiyah] and the Communist Party in Sidon. Palestinian officials and men participate in these cells. They receive the necessary support from Al-Biqa' and Beirut.

There are terrorist cells in Tyre belonging to 'Arafat's Fatah, the PFLP, Arab Struggle Front, and the DFLP-GC. Two Libyan experts entered Tyre recently to train Palestinian terrorists in explosion operations.

There are terrorist cells in An-Nabatiyah areas belonging to the Iranian revolutionary guard. Those responsible for these cells coordinate their actions with the revolutionary guard in Ash-Shiyah. Other cells exist in these areas belonging to Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah [not further specified]. Moreover there is a women's terrorist cell in the area. It receives directions from Bi'r al-'Abd in Beirut.

There are cells outside the areas of the Israeli presence which are preparing to enter into these areas. Some cells have actually entered. There is a cell belonging to the PFLP-GC; it includes 10 members, whose task is to carry out operations against the Israelis and the Southern Lebanese Army. Some of the cell's members have entered the south from Al-Awza'i via Ad-Damur, Batir, and Jazzin. There is a cell belonging to the Iranian revolutionary guard. It consists of an armed battalion, which is being trained in Ba'labakk in staging explosions. It bears the name of Shaykh Muhammad al-'Arifin, who is being detained by the Israelis.

There is a cell consisting of former Ansar detainees. Amal member Abu ar-Rus is responsible for this cell, which is called Ansar. It receives continuous financial aid from Amal and the Palestinians. It has its headquarters in the southern suburb.

There is a terrorist cell belonging to Hezbollah. Most of its members are 20-year-old youths. It is headquartered in Burj al-Barajinah. There is a terrorist cell, whose task is to mine cars. It is headquartered in a shelter in the Muhammad Baydun building located in Hayy Ahali Bint Jubayl in the southern suburb. There is a garage in this shelter for mining cars.

There is a training center for a terrorist cell in Buwarij camp in Upper al-Matn area. Its members ae trained in the use of explosives and street fighting. They will eventually be sent to the south. There is a terrorist cell belonging to [PFLP Secretary General] George Habash. It is headquartered in Ta'labayya in the Al-Biqa' area. It consists of two groups which have completed their training in terrorism in Syria. There is another cell belonging to Habash. It is in charge of Abu Muhammad, who lives in the Al-Hamra' area between Versaille and the Military Beach [in Beirut]. Its task is to go to Europe via Damascus to strike at Siraeli targets.

It has been learned that members of these cells are smuggled into the south and othe areas by providing them with fake Lebanese identity cards with the help of Amal and the Socialists. Arms and weapons are transported by cars which are carefully scrutinized by the Syrian Ba'th party.

Khaddam Discusses Gulf War, Lebanon
LD021052 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0901 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Beirut, 2 Jun (KUNA) — Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has declared his country's constant and continued commitment to the defense of Arab Gulf countries in the face of any external aggression. He added that Syria opposed the Iraq-Iran war from the start and has warned of the dangers inherent in it.

Khaddam was speaking in a press interview with the Lebanese weekly magazine *AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DAWLI*, published today. He said the conflict with the Zionist entity affects the existence and the future of the Arabs, and this demands avoidance of marginal battles which exhaust energies, squander efforts, and weaken steadfastness.

He said that during his recent visit to Tehran, he felt Iran wishes to have good relations with Arab governments of the Gulf region and that Iran does not intend to attack Gulf countries. Khaddam added: "All our brothers in the Arab Gulf and the Iranian revolution too have shown their understanding of the dangers and their desire to avoid them. Contacts are continuing to discuss ways of achieving this."

Asked whether Syria will rush to the defense of Arab Gulf countries in the event of external aggression, Khaddam said: "Syria has repeatedly assured our brothers in the Arab Gulf countries of its commitment to come to their aid in defending themselves. This is a firm and constant commitment."

Asked about differences in views between the USSR and Syria over the Gulf war, Khaddam said: "The USSR has its policy and so do we. However, we agree on policies toward most of the regional and international issues." He added that from the start, the USSR declared its opposition to this war and warned against the dangers inherent in it.

Khaddam went on to say that the existence of a certain relationship between the USSR and the Iraqi Government or between Syria and the Iranian Government does not conflict with relations between Syria and the USSR or the nature of these relations or their bases.

With regard to his recent visit to Tehran to convey a message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i, Khaddam said: "The aim of the visit was to prevent any expansion of this war and to stop any deterioration of the situation in the Gulf region."

We realize the gravity of the spread of the Gulf war in the Gulf region, he said, and we also realized the dangers involved in this war when it began. We clearly realize the grave dangers involved in any expansion of the war. Such an expansion — if it were to take place — he said, would pose a great threat to the interests and future of the people in the area, and consequently it would have major repercussions on the future of the Arab nation because this war will not serve the interests of either the Arabs or Iran.

Khaddam reiterated Syria's agreement to the setting up of security arrangements in southern Lebanon which will end Israeli occupation of that part of Lebanon providing they are made by the Government of National Unity within the framework of its sovereignty, and without harming Lebanon's security interests or Syria's security interests, and providing they secure comprehensive Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory.

Khaddam said this does not conflict with the dictates of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Under no circumstances, he said, can we be expected to accept the severance of the south and its allocation to Israel. It is our national and pan-Arab duty to work for the liberation of southern Lebanon. The liberation of southern Lebanon from Israeli occupation means closing all Israeli windows on Lebanon — windows through which the Israelis infiltrate to shatter and end Lebanon's unity and independence. He said all factions of the Lebanese people realize the gravity of the situation if it is allowed to continue, and the urgent need to reach a formula to end it.

Asked how optimistic he is about the situation in Lebanon, Khaddam said: "My optimism is greater than my pessimism, particularly because Lebanon has moved into a stage which, if not better than before, is no worse."

He said: "We have exerted great efforts to move Lebanon from a state of war to a state of peace and from bloodshed to peace. Things are now dependent basically on the Lebanese sides, particularly the parties to the conflict who are all now in the government."

Khaddam expressed Syria's readiness for dialogue with all the Lebanese factions, including the Phalange Party and the Phalangist forces which are opposed to Syria's policy in Lebanon. He said his country is ready for dialogue with everyone in order to bring about national accord and to end the abnormal situation in Lebanon. He said he hopes there will not be a military explosion in the situation in Lebanon and that his country continues to work for ending the present series of explosive situations.

Khaddam accused Israel of working to continue the explosive situation and said the Israelis have declared since the start of the government of national unity of Prime Minister Rashid Karami that they oppose his government. This attests to Israel's role in continuing the deteriorating security conditions, and at the same time, affirms the national line of Karami's government. He pointed out that ending this situation demands the government's agreement with security conditions and the adoption of a strong and clear stand against Israel's use of these explosive situations. He added that this also necessitates commitment in word and deed to the political agreement which led to creation of the Karami government and in which all joined in light of that agreement.

Khaddam said that when Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil visited Syria 19 April, it was agreed between him and his Syrian counterpart President Hafiz al-Asad to form a cabinet of 26 ministers. He said there were difficulties in the agreement which forced President al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Rashid Karami to shape the government in its present form. It was opposed by

Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt, he said, but Syria convinced them to participate in the Karami government, and thus the problems were solved.

Asked about the expected effects of the results of the U.S. and Israeli elections which will take place this year, Khaddam said the Israeli elections will not have any great effect, because both sides spring from the basis of Zionist expansionism. As for the American elections and their effect, Syria does not expect any radical change in U.S. policy because the factors for change are not available yet.

He described the present Arab situation as intricate and complex and one that requires great efforts which are not yet available, for an improvement in Arab relations. It is difficult, he said, to talk about the Arab summit conference or its venue or postponement right now. He added: "We believe the conference demands certain conditions which we hope will materialize."

Asked about possible rapprochement between Syria and Egypt, Khaddam said there is nothing new in relations between Syria and Egypt. He said he hopes the brothers in Egypt will succeed in eliminating the reasons that led to isolation because these reasons are still there.

Talas Views 'Strategic Balance' With Israel

PM011424 Riyadh AL-JAZIRAH in Arabic 25 May 84 p 27

[Report on interview with Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister General Mustafa Talas by Khalil at-Taqi in Damascus — date not given]

[Excerpt] General Mustafa Talas began his talk with *AL-JAZIRAH* by saying: At the beginning I must say that the colonialist camp is based on aggressive tendencies. We would not be far from the truth if we described leaders of that camp as warmongers. Consequently, the dogma of that camp is intertwined with the Israeli military dogma, which is based on indirect strategy or the "kharshunah strategy," which means nibbling bit by bit. We can see this strategy clearly if we follow the history of Palestine since 1948. Ever since then the Israelis have been swallowing up a new peace of Arab land every decade.

On this basis I would say that the Israeli military concentrations against Syria are aimed at preparing for war. I wonder here why did we not see the U.S. 6th Fleet when Israel was boming Beirut and why the French aircraft carrier *Foch* did not show up when Lebanese children were being killed.

As part of the preparation for war there could be an Israeli diversionary operation, which we are expecting. But we know how to defend ourselves. Let the Israelis try, so that they will know who will come out the loser from such a confrontation.

Our policy in Syria is based on the principle of solving problems in a spirit of justice. If this is not possible, then the obvious thing is the resort to war. But we must admit that the present Arab situation does not permit waging such a war, because the Iraqi Army is preoccupied with the war against Iran, and the other Arab capabilities, as you know, are dispersed. But Syria has great capabilities for defending its territory. I must stress here that under no circumstances will Syria allow the Lebanese nationalist forces to be attacked. If they are attacked we will go to their defense, because this implicitly means defending both Syria and Lebanon.

Continuing his statement to *AL-JAZIRAH* General Mustafa Talas said: The reason for the military and political tension in the area is U.S. policy, which aims at achieving military supremacy for Israel so that it can commit aggression against Syria. The two strategic allies, the United States and Israel, will not abandon the policy of aggression. In fact they have shown large-scale preparations for launching a military venture against Syria and Lebanon. We say that, if Israel carries out its aggression against Syria, it will find itself confronting an army capable of standing fast, of defending, and of attacking. The price of the venture this time will be higher than the United States can imagine and greater than Israel estimates. Syria, with its intrinsic power and with the support of the Arabs and friends, is capable of thwarting Israeli threats, disrupting the aggressive plans, and preventing aggression from achieivng its objectives. Syria, God willing, will be up to the threats.

Continuing his talks with *AL-JAZIRAH*, Defense Minister General Mustafa Talas said: The Arab nation today is facing a fateful challenge which is almost a matter of life and death, a challenge whose like we have not known in Arab history. If we compare it with the Mogul invasion or the crusaders' campaigns, we must not forget the great difference between the old challenge and the new, especially with regard to the latter's clear aim, which is to wipe out features of Arab life in the area and replace the Arab inhabitants with a foreign people and a foreign way of life.

If Zionism has achieved part of this plan in past years, it is still planning and working with perseverance to complete the swallowing up of what is known as historical Palestine, as a first stage toward extending its domination from the Euphrates to the Nile. There is no doubt that the Zionist enemy's next expansionist step is to grab large tracts of the Arab countries neighboring Palestine.

Speaking with pride and honor about the Lebanese nationalist resistance, General Mustafa Talas said: Let Israel try to move and let us see how the people there will resist it. All the Lebanese people are armed. In fact the Lebanese resistance has proved itself on the battlefield, and it is time that we showed greater respect for this resistance which Israel is trying to ignore in such a ridiculous manner. It alleges that the resistance men are Iranians trained by Syria, while we say that they are 100 percent Lebanese. We say at the top of our voice that we are pleased with the operations being carried out by the Lebanese resistance, which has done and will do wonders against the Israelis. The Israelis cannot stay in southern Lebanon; they are paying a high price for it.

Speaking to *AL-JAZIRAH* with the same enthusiasm about the Syrian Army, First Deputy Commander in Chief of the Syrian Armed Forces and Syrian Defense Minister General Mustafa Talas said: Our valiant Armed Forces have proved their ability

to deal with the challenges they faced in the past. In the present circumstances, in which they are the target of conspiracies and threats, they are in a state of greater readiness and are stronger in resisting all the designs of invaders and agents and their plans which aim at subjugating us and crushing our struggle, whose roots are steeped in history.

Our heroic Army has been nurtured with a high Arab spirit and has therefore devoted itself to serving our causes. This has been the course of its struggle since the beginning. It has fought honorable battles in defense of Palestine and of many causes concerning the future of the Arab nation. Shouldering their responsibilities with firmness and determination, our forces have fought against aggression and conspiracies. They reached their peak of glory in the October liberation war, when our fighters proved their extraordinary capability in the battles they fought against the Zionist enemy.

In these days, when Zionist threats against our firm stands have reached their peak, we affirm that nothing short of a just peace will restore rights to their legitimate owners. We would also stress that threats by the Zionists, the enemies of our nation, will be to no avail. The Zionists will once again face in the field of honor and dignity heroes who seek martyrdom and do not retreat a single step. Indeed, our glorious march will take great strides forward.

I would stress on this occasion that we shall meet the concentrations of the aggressors, their armies, their fleets, and their continuing threats with constant preparedness and day and night training. Our Army will know how to deal the aggressors two blows for one. In so doing it depends on God, the great Arab nation, and our friends in the world. We will not be intimidated by threats, because right is on our side, a right that we will not abandon, compromise, or bargain with, whatever the cost and the sacrifices may be.

Speaking to *AL-JAZIRAH* about the progress Syria has made in achieving strategic balance with the Zionist enemy, General Mustafa Talas said: The Syrian Arab region has made great strides in the field of building our intrinsic power and achieving strategic balance with the Zionist enemy, so that we will be a force capable of facing challenges and realizing the will of the Arab nation that rejects capitulationist solutions which achieve for the enemies of our people their plans against our Arab nation, its culture, and its history. I must stress here that the elements of building strategic balance are available and ready, both with regard to training the fighters, acquiring arms and equipment, and the ability to deal with the enemy's weapons, and with regard to all other important elements relating to building our strength, providing the means of confrontation, and thwarting the Zionist enemy's plans.

We can say that our valiant Armed Forces which fought the October liberation war and the war of attrition, confronted the enemy air force over Lebanon, and effectively and bravely fought honorable battles in Lebanon are now stronger than ever. Every day we are making steady progress in building our intrinsic strength on the various levels, because we realize that our enemies' ulterior motive is to secure expansion and to weaken Arab strength.

Our Syrian Arab region has long realized the danger of Zionist aggression against our nation and is therefore bolstering its strength and building its economy, depending on God first and on itself second, as well as on the suport of the Arab people and our friends in the world. Our Arab people will, God willing, certainly achieve victory.

Concluding, General Mustafa Talas said: We are now capable of confrontation; every day we become stronger and they become weaker. We are in a position in which Israel is incapable of defeating the Syrian Army. We are going ahead with the achievement of strategic balance. We are reassured.

Spanish Delegation Departs Damascus 2 June

JN021600 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] The Spanish Socialist Workers Party delegation led by Javier Saenz Cosculluela, chairman of the party's Executive Committee and spokesman for the socialist group in the Spanish parliament, left Damascus this afternoon. During the visit, the delegation held party and political talks with party and government officials in Syria. In a statement to a SANA correspondent, Javier Saenz Cosculluela affirmed that his visit to Syria was successful and fruitful. He also stressed Syria's role under President Hafiz al-Asad in leading the Arab struggle in order to realize a just and comprehensive peace in the region. He added that just peace in this region cannot be achieved unless Israel withdraws from all the occupied Arab territories and returns the Palestinian people's usurped rights. Concluding his statement, Saenz Cosculluelawished Syria and its struggler people every progress and prosperity in all fields.

Lebanon Can Solve Some Problems Independently

JN022015 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Brothers, now that the newly formed Lebanese national unity government has presented its policy statement, Lebanese citizens want to see the practical application of government statements and promises as well as the reflection of this application in their daily lives and the destiny of the Lebanese homeland.

There is no doubt that the tasks the national unity government has shouldered are immense, difficult, and complicated due to several factors. Some of these factors are internal and regional, some are international, and yet others are inherent to the Lebanese system itself. Some of these factors existed in the very structure of the Lebanese state and society, and in the convention which the Lebanese leaders agreed on in 1943 but which became swollen and inflated because of external influences that were linked to what the United States and Anwar as-Sadat were planning for the region. Some of these factors emerged, developed, and reached alarming proportions during the civil war which is now approaching its 10th year. Indeed, some unsual interests, groupings, relations, and hostilities cropped up during this war.

All of these factors and influences make the government's task difficult and complicated. They require extraordinary efforts by the government, as well as ways and means that call for courage, wisdom, farsightedness, and a wider perspective of the situation at home, in the region, and in the world. They also require that the government deal with reality and the available means without losing sight of the firm and major future objectives and without forgetting that the enemies of Lebanon, Syria, and the Arabs — who were defeated in Lebanon; those who are betting on the U.S. and Israeli roles; and those who were harmed by the return of peace, security, and government institutions will not remain indifferent to the government's efforts to promote security, peace, reform, and the unification of the Lebanese people. These efforts will be made in order to protect the unity of the people and the land so that it will become a strong, living unity than can assert itself over any new developments or erroneous and unrealistic aspirations.

The justification that is often given for the setbacks, hardships, and obstalces that crop up from time to time is that the Lebanese crisis is linked to the Middle East crisis and that there can be no solution in Lebanon unless the Middle East crisis is solved. The crux of the Middle East crisis and the source of its aggravation is the Palestine question, for which even the most optimistic people cannot foresee a suitable solution in the near future. True, the Lebanese crisis is linked to the Middle East crisis and the two crises influence each other, but it is also true that there are several important tasks the Lebanese themselves can undertake, the objectives of which they can achieve separately from any alleged link between the Lebanese crisis and the Middle East crisis. These tasks are concerned with the Lebanese people's daily life, their peace and security, the unity of their land and people, their sovereignty and independence, their future, and the continued existence of their entity. Through their conviction, unity, initiative, and awareness of their common interests and by using the means available to them on the domestic, regional, and international levels, the Lebanese can undertake these tasks and achieve their common national aims. It is not correct to say that the existence of a link between the Lebanese crisis and the Middle East crisis calls for disrupting the Lebanese state, for internecine fighting, for destroying economic establishments, for paralyzing state institutions, for killing innocent people, and for the proliferation of sectarian entities and private armies. There are many countries in this region that influence and are influenced by the Middle East crisis. Moreover, many of the political and daily affairs in their lives are linked to this crisis. However, this link did not necessitate the disruption of these countires, the division of their peoples, the outbreak of civil wars, or the suspension of state institutions. Furthermore, it did not prevent the political forces in those countries from competing with and fighting one another in politics. What exists in most of the countries in the region is not impossible in Lebanon.

Papers View Lebanese Government's Policy Statement
JN030815 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 3 Jun 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the caption: "The Arabism of Lebanon and its Army," *AL-BA'TH* says: Meetings and contacts among the various Lebanese sides are continuing in order to reach a formula that will realize the Karami government's policy statement in terms of establishing security and rebuilding the Lebanese Army. These meetings and contacts revealed some differences in viewpoints concerning, among other things, the rebuilding of the Army on a national, nonsectarian basis.

It is regrettable that despite the unanimous decisions reached at the Geneva and Lausanne conferences concerning the affirmation of the Arabism of Lebanon and the Lebanese Army in particular, certain sides have started using deception in order to foil what was agreed on at Geneva and Lausanne and during the Damascus summit between Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Amin al-Jumayyil. These sides have started this deception at a time when reports from occupied Palestine and the United States say that Israeli war Minister Moshe Arens' talks [in Washington] centered on Lebanon and, to be more exact, on how to face Syria in Lebanon or through Lebanon.

AL-BA'TH adds: All the Lebanese brothers are perfectly aware that during the Geneva and Lausanne conferences, all the Lebanese parties approved Lebanon's Arabism and the need to rebuild the Army on nationalist bases devoid of any sectarian bigotry or anything like it. However, some of them have again started rejecting Lebanon's Arabism as an absolute basis and springboard for rebuilding the Lebanese establishments, particularly the Army. These sides are under an illusion if they think they can foil what was agreed on by desregarding the will of the Lebanese people who will under no circumstances agree to anything short of Lebanon's absolute Arabism.

Moreover, rebuilding the Army on a pan-Arab basis [min muntalaqin qawmi] also cannot be subjected to arguments or disputes because rebuilding the Army will be the sound background for rebuilding all the other establishments that affirm the unity and Arabism of the fraternal Lebanese people and territory.

AL-BA'TH asserted that the Karami government, which is diligently and sincerely working for the sake of all the Lebanese people, deserves positive reactions from all. Nobody should brandish a stick in its face. We believe that the government's policy statement should have convinced everyone that the issue of supporting the Karami government is a national, pan-Arab issue, because this government represents the hopes and aspirations of all sides. In any case, those who think they can return the situation to where it was before are greatly mistaken. Those who are still thinking of wagering on Lebanon's enemies are making a deadly error.

Concluding its comment, *AL-BA'TH* says: Arab Syria, which has never hesitated to assist Lebanon, is now more prepared and capable of extending any support that is required for Lebanon's Arabism and the unity of the Lebanese people and territory.

In its comment today, *TISHRIN* newspaper asserted that Rashid Karami's policy statement was the result of discussions and dialogue among all the concerned parties that are represented in the government. Hence, it reflects the interests and desires of all, which means the Lebanese interests and desires. Placing obstacles before the governemnt's path and the hectic endeavors to foil

any final agreement does not stem from Lebanon's interests but is submission to Israel's schemes, a stab in Lebanon's back, and an obstacle to the well-meaning efforts to help the fraternal Lebanese state overcome its difficulties, which have lost their cause of existence, and embark both on the path of building and reconstruction and of resuming its distinctive Arab role in the region.

The escalation of the security situation, which always coincides with each serious step by the Lebanese national unity government on the path of reform and reconciliation, is tantamount to plotting against Lebanon and the Lebanese people. It is within Israel's scheme to dismember this fraternal country. The rabid campaigning against the government's policy statement is also a tributary of the Israeli campaign. Those who escalate the situation and help launch this tendentious campaign are being hostile to Lebanon; they are openly declaring their treason toward it and their betrayal of all values and principles.

Some sides express alleged fear in order to justify their divisive proposals. This can no longer deceive anybody. Lebanon belongs to all the Lebanese citizens and people. Removing fear and ending repression can be realized through equality, equal opportunities, affirming brotherhood and understanding, removing armed manifestations, and spreading state law and order. This was reflected in the policy statement which the Karami government is determined to implement. Moreover, Lebanon bypassed these unhealthy phenomena when it declared the abrogation of the 17 May agreement and said that no relations would supersede mutual internal understanding, the relations with Syria, and the Arab affiliation.

TISHRIN says: Syria has repeatedly reiterated that it takes to its bosom all the Lebanese people; that it asks our Lebanese brothers only to end their differences and crystallize the national solution that meets their aspriations. Hence, the troublemakers will not be able, no matter how they try, to hinder the march of salvation, which has a already gone a long way. Neither the Lebanese people nor Syria will allow the fraternal country to return to square one, namely, internal war and explosions. The game is exposed, and its serious dimensions are now very clear: It was aimed against both Lebanon and Syria.

Concluding, *TISHRIN* says: The Rashid Karami government, which is silently working to defuse all the mines, and which is working hard to continue the march of salvation, will not compromise the will of the Lebanese people. Rashid Karami has already stated that he was continuing on his clear policy regardless of the size of the plots.

No 'Official' Lebanese Request To Close Office

TA041238 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1225 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Jerusalem has so far received no official request to close the Israeli representation in Ad-Dubayyah, Lebanon. This was told by political sources to our correspondent 'Oz Frankel in reaction to the announcement of the Lebanese defense minister. This afternoon the Voice of Lebanon quoted the defense minister as saying that the Israeli representation in Ad-Dubayyah has been closed, and that the Lebanese Government will not allow it to be reopened. The sources in Jerusalem noted that the Israeli representation in Ad-Dubayyah continues to function, and that Israel has no intention of closing it on its own initiative. Our Arab affairs correspondent Eldad Beck reports that the personnel in the representation have received no directions from Beirut to leave and they are continuing to operate as usual.

Radio Notes Karami Statement on Israeli Office

JN030753 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 0430 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami has affirmed that he had asked Israel to close down its liaison office in Beirut. In a statement broadcast by Beirut radio, he said that this office lost its legitimacy when the Lebanese Government abrogated the Israeli-Lebanese agreement.

The Lebanese Forces command expressed its opposition to Rashid Karami's government. It said that this government's statement imposes on Lebanon an Arab identity, limits the jurisdictions of the Lebanese president, and increases the number of members of parliament by appointing new members contrary to parliamentary principles. Moreover, it turns the Lebanese Army into an Arab force with the purpose of making Lebanon a confrontation state. It also denounces the presence of the Israeli forces in southern Lebanon while condoning the Syrian presence in north and east Lebanon.

The Lebanese Forces command affirmed that the policy of Karami's government relies on the Arab world and the United Nations in obtaining diplomatic support as if Lebanon has not suffered enough from such policy.

Cabinet Discusses Gulf, Lebanon at 3 Jun Session

TA031040 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] At today's Cabinet meeting the Gulf war and the situation in Lebanon were at the top of the agenda. The acting Cabinet Secretary Mikha'el Nir later had this announcement summing up the Cabinet's business today:

[Begin recording] [Nir] The head of the military intelligence reviewed the situation in the Persian Gulf. He said that some aggravation in the situation may take place in the near future. But according to the experts, in the long run the hostilities may gradually calm down.

The coordinator for Israel-Lebanese affairs, Mr Uri Lubrani, reviewed the relations with Lebanon. He said that no official notice was received from the Lebanese Government regarding the Israeli liaison office near Beirut. Lebanon, he said, has a greater interest than Israel in keeping the office open, since it provides the badly needed communication between the two countries, especially as Israel has pointed out that the issue of south Lebanon can be solved only by direct negotiations between Israel and Lebanon. [end recording]

Reporter David Essing said the Cabinet did not discuss the banning of the Progressive List for Peace Party in the coming elections. The Cabinet decided that this would be the prerogative of the Central Elections Committee. On Friday it was announced that the Defense Ministry is weighing whether to ban the Arab-Jewish list. A meeting with representatives of the Progressive Peace list is scheduled to take place with Defense Minister Arens at the end of the week. The Government also granted a 9 percent wage increase to policemen.

Further Details of Session

TA031202 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] We will now turn to our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer, regarding the Progressive Peace List. The Cabinet was to have discussed this movement in its session today:

[Begin Schiffer recording] Yes, the Cabinet was supposed to discuss it, but the ministers who had planned to raise the subject did not do so, and the Cabinet refrained from discussing the matter. It was explained to some of the ministers that reference was to an opinion expressed by the General Security Services, and this opened up the way to a possible investigation of this movement and its list. In consultations held a few days ago by the General Security Services and Defense Ministry officials, it was decided to embark upon these moves, and the Cabinet — the ministers themselves — are divided on how this issue should be treated.

Justice Minister Nisim and Minister Hayim Corfu, who emerged from the Cabinet session, told me that if the matter is to be discussed at all, then it should be discussed in the Central Elections Committee, and it is this body that will have to decide how this list should be treated; this is not a matter that concerns the Cabinet. On the other hand, Minister Yuval Ne'eman, on coming out of the meeting, told me that democracy must protect itself against elements which endanger the existence of the State, and they must not be allowed to exploit democratic moves. Therefore, Minister Ne'eman said, he supported the disqualification of the list. As he put it, tomorrow Yasir 'Arafat could decide to run for the Knesset on a list of his own, and then what will all the people who support this issue say? Still, if one were to assess opinions in the Cabinet, the majority of the ministers are opposed to the intention of disqualifying this list. Dr Burg made some firm statements to this effect earlier today.

The prime minister's adviser on Arab affairs, Binyamin Gur-Arye, we have learned, was not privy to the consultations which preceded the beginning of these moves of looking into this list,

and if he is asked, Mr Gur-Arye's opinion is that this list, in its present status — with Jewish partners in it as well — has no reason to be disqualified. Perhaps if it were a question of an Arab list, with only Arab candidates, then consideration could possibly be given to the material submitted by the General Security Services.

The issue of the Israeli mission in Lebanon was also raised in today's Cabinet session, in a briefing by the coordinator of activities in Lebanon, Uri Lubrani, and he reiterated to the ministers that no formal request by the Lebanese Government to close down the Israeli office in Lebanon has been received yet. Lubrani admits, however, that there have been informal talks at various levels in the past few days, in which mention was made of Israel having to close its liaison office in Lebanon. Lubrani stressed in today's Cabinet session how very important a continuing Israeli presence is — in an Israeli liaison office north of Beirut — because the only possibility of reaching some sort of solution to the problem of southern Lebanon lies in direct contacts between Israel and the Lebanese Government. Therefore the importance of maintaining this office is no less important to the Lebanese Government than it is to Israel. In any event, no formal request has yet been received.

A new issue that has just been added at this very moment: The prime minister briefly received the national defense minister of Liberia and a military delegation visiting Israel, headed by the Liberian chief of staff. It was a very brief meeting, about 10 minutes, and at its conclusion, as he came out from the meeting, the Liberian national defense minister said that it does not require military aid from Israel. It is interested in cooperation in agricultural matters, and he has brought greetings from the president to the prime minister. We have learned, however, that mention of military aid was definitely made during the meeting. It emerged at the meeting that Israel is helping the Liberian Army build housing for its Army. Israel is already helping in agricultural matters, and also assisting in matters concerning the war against internal subversion inside Liberia. The Liberian national defense minister thanked the prime minister warmly, in the course of their brief meeting, for the assistance Israel is extending his country, and Yitzhaq Shamir, sources in the Prime Minister's Office tell us, said that Liberia would continue to find Israel a loyal friend. [end recording]

Intelligence Chief Assesses Syrian Positions

TA040452 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Arab affairs correspondent Aharon Barne'a report on interview with IDF Chief of Intelligence Branch Major General Ehud Baraq, on 3 June, place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Baraq] The resumption, or increased rate, of terrorist attacks by the PLO constitutes proof of its continued activity, the vitality of that organization, and its ability to operate against Israel by means of a military struggle. In that sense, we believe its activity will continue and will encompass the entire spectrum of its member organizations, even including 'Arafat's Fatah.

[Barne'a] And when you talk about terrorist attacks, do you mean primarily attacks inside Israel, or in the territories — Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza — or perhaps overseas? What do we know?

[Baraq] According to our assessment, the terrorist organizations will try to carry out attacks on the IDF and Israelis in southern Lebanon — to the extent that they can exert their influence there — as well as in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza district, inside Israel proper, and abroad. We will have to persist in our attempts to thwart such attacks. We have scored quite a number of successes, but it will be impossible to guarantee 100 percent success in foiling these attempts, which is why, among other things, we will have to contend with successful operations as well.

[Barne'a] Maj Gen Baraq says that we should take into consideration the possibility that terrorist attacks could gradually resume from Jordan as well, although for the moment the Jordanian authorities are doing a lot to foil them. Regarding southern Lebanon, Maj Gen Baraq says that a process of establishing contacts with the Shi'ite inhabitants is underway, but at the same time there is a parallel process involving increased hostility against Israel.

[Baraq] In my opinion, in the long run, the process of growing hostility might become the dominant trend that will determine the shape of things.

[Barne'a] In Syria, the internal disquiet and the concentration of forces in the Damascus area limits the chances for an immediate Syrian operation against Israel, Maj Gen Baraq says.

[Baraq] Furthermore, I would note that in our opinion the Syrians are afraid of an all-out clash with Israel without help, in light of their recognition of the Israeli war machine's superiority over the Syrian Army. I believe the Syrians understand that in the case of a comprehensive collision with Israel, their situation could, within a relatively short time, turn into a rather serious predicament as far as they are concerned. This recognition, we believe, is what deters them from becoming involved in situations that could lead to deterioration, ending in an all-out war with us.

More on Baraq Assessment

TA040800 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0505 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] The latest assessment voiced last night at a news conference with military correspondents held by the chief of the IDF Intelligence Branch, Major General Ehud Baraq, is that Gen Baraq believes war with Syria is inevitable, but owing to Syria's recognition of the IDF's power, that clash will not occur right now. As for Lebanon, signals have come from there, indicating that there is a readiness and desire to discuss security arrangements with Israel. Our Arab affairs correspondent Eldad Beck brings excerpts from Gen Ehud Baraq's statements:

[Begin recording] [Baraq] In my assessment, the Syrians will continue to reinforce and strengthen themselves, and with time they may reach the point at which they will think they have a limited capability to oeprate against us. Such an operation,

although it might not defeat Israel, might win a territorial advantage even at the cost of a tactical defeat — a victory that could be beneficial in the course of a political move.

[Beck] Al-Asad's serious state of health and the war for the succession which is going on between the Syrian president's brother and his numerous opponents from the ruling echelons in Damascus will not lead Syria to adopt a moderate policy, Chief of the Intelligence Branch Ehud Baraq assesses. Moreover, even when a change of power comes to be, this will not herald a new spirit, as the heir — whoever he may be — will be forced to take action to fortify his rule in the long run. At present, the internal tension in Syria has eased to some extent, but rumors nonetheless arrive that Hafiz al-Asad dispatched his brother to Moscow in order to weaken his opponents and later recall his brother to the arena at a time propitious for such a mvoe.

As for events in southern Lebanon, the head of the Intelligence Branch reports that contacts with the Shi'ite population are expanding, against the background of the joint interest in preventing the return of terrorists to the area. However, this is not enough.

[Baraq] Due to the nature of the activity we are conducting to prevent attacks against us in southern Lebanon, and due to the scope of our deployment there, and our control over a Lebanese population which, despite the common interests I mentioned above, would still prefer to see us out of there, I think a resumption of animosity could shape the face of things in the future.

There are hints today from Beirut that intimate the security arrangements [sidurey] with us in the southern part of Lebanon should be founded on three components: First, dispatching a Lebanese Army unit there; second, expanding the size and mandate given to UNIFIL. I suppose they would like to do that as part of the 1949 armistice agreements, although we have made it clear to them that there is no chance of holding any discussion with us on the basis of these agreements. Therefore, they may seek a way to do so through the United Nations or some mediating country, such as the United States or France. [as heard, no third component given]

In my opinion, the PLO has been significantly weakened over the past 2 years, since the outbreak of the Peace for Galilee operation. These were, I believe, very tough years for the PLO and for the Palestinian case as it is represented by the PLO. To a certain extent, this is the more lasting achievement of the Peace for Galilee operation, apart from the very fact that, at the moment, quiet prevails in the Galilee settlements, and they are not targets. [end recording]

[Tel aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew at 0646 GMT on 4 Jun 84 corrects the above item as follows: "We would now like to correct an error that we broadcast in the IDF Radio's morning newsreel. The head of the IDF Intelligence Branch, Major General Ehud Baraq, in contrast to what we had attributed to him earlier, does not believe that war with Syria is inevitable. In the meeting last night with reporters, Gen Baraq said that Syria is shunning a military clash with Israel because it realizes our military superiority. However, in our broadcast of his statements, the head of the Intelligence Branch implied the Syrians might in the future strengthen their forces and reach the state where they would believe they are capable of a limited operational capability against us."]

Shamir on Redeployment, Terrorism, Zore'a Report

TA011349 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
1 Jun 84 pp 1, 11

[Shmu'el Schnitzer report]

[Text] "If there is a change in the presence and deployment of the IDF in southern Lebanon before the election, this will not be a result of campaign consideration, but rather from the conditions created in the area." This was said by Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir in a special interview with *MA'ARIV*.

The prime minister did not reject such a possibility out of hand, but he repeatedly emphasized that if indeed this happens, it will not be because of electoral considerations, but because of conditions and developments in the Lebanese area and relations with groups in the area.

Regarding the Jewish terrorist organization Shamir said: "There is an unequivocal stand by the government regarding these people. The acts carried out by them amount to a rejection of the state's authority. This is a dangerous phenomenon and we must attempt to prevent its development. However, we took steps to ensure that the entire settlement movement will not be stained by the sin of a few."

In an obvious allusion to the debate prompted by Minister Yuval Ne'eman's remarks, Yitzhaq Shamir said: "I hope that people who put forth various arguments in defense of terrorist suspects do so out of a desire to gain a lighter sentence for them, rather than from a desire to justify their actions."

The prime minister emphasized that all the rules of law must be preserved, and that people who are not convicted by the court must not be treated as guilty.

The prime minister said that the killing of the two terrorists who were captured after the security forces stormed the bus which was hijacked to the Gaza Strip, was a painful deviation. He stated with conviction: "The defense establishment took all the necessary steps to prevent the recurrence of such deviations."

Shamir said that "in the war against terrorists, sometimes those who are responsible for the security of the country face difficult tests. Usually they pass these tests successfully. This time there was a deviation and it must be accepted as a most unusual occurrence. We cannot doubt the system which is dealing with security all the time. We must do everything possible so that it will continue to act in the future as it has always done in the past."

The prime minister strongly denied the accusation that there is an "election economy." "The steps taken are in accordance with the policy decided on in the past, and there are no surprises in the steps taken by the economic ministries."

Rabin Comments on Foreign, Domestic Issues

Territorial Withdrawal

TA041003 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0930 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Reacting to the prime minister's foreboding that if the Alignment reaches power, the festival of withdrawals will begin, MK Yitzhaq Rabin says that the Likud should be the last to accuse someone of engaging in such a festival. It was the Likud that established a precedent when, in return for peace, it returned all of the Sinai and uprooted all the settlements there.

Relations With Syria

TA021111 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Interview with MK Yitzhaq Rabin on "Spotlight" program by Alan Ben-'Ami; date and place not given — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Ben-'Ami] What of the future? Both Israel and Syria remain adamant that each must ultimately control the Golan Heights.

[Rabin] There is a national consensus in Israel that even in the context of peace we cannot go down from the Golan Heights. Second, I believe that when it comes to the overall Syrian policy vis-a-vis Israel, the Golan Heights come second after the solution of the Palestinian problem.

Whoever he is, the Syrian president.... [Rabin changes thought] They stress that the Golan Heights should come after the solution of the Palestinian problem, as a condition to their readiness to have a political settlement with Israel. They have never spelled out the word "peace." For them the solution of the Palestinian problem is along the perception of the PLO: the establishment of a PLO-Palestinian state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and right of return of all the Palestinian refugees to Israel within the Green Lines, the lines that existed before the 6-day war of 1967.

Therefore, I do not see, at the present, much hope, even though we should try, we should offer. But let us be realistic, before we go on with the peace process, first with Jordan, I cannot see any practical possibility of a breakthrough between Israel and Syria. At the present the most crucial issue between Syria and Israel is not the Golan Heights; it is what goes on in Lebanon: to find a solution to the Lebanese problem and to reduce the dangers of hostilities that might break out between Syria and Israel as a result of the present lines and the present deployment of forces, Syrian and Israeli in Lebanon.

Hijacked Bus, Lebanon

TA021742 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1713 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Beersheba, 2 Jun — "Since when has any foreign television network been allowed to film a military operation?" MK Yitzhaq Rabin asked, referring to the storming of the bus that was hijacked in the south.

Taking part in "Shabbatarbut" [combination of Hebrew words Shabbat and tarbut, Sabbath and culture] in Beersheba, Mr Rabin said a military operation is not a show; it is a matter of life and death. Thorough measures were taken during it, and the press should not have been involved.

"Correspondents should not have been allowed under foot while the rescue was being carried out," Mr Rabin claimed.

The murder of the two terrorists was an exception, Rabin confirmed. At the same time, in his opinion, it should be explained to the IDF how to treat prisoners before operations. "If there is no morality in Jewish fighting, we will be swallowed up in the area and the State of Israel will become a country like any other in the Levant."

Mr Rabin thinks that a continued IDF presence in Lebanon necessarily involves the potential danger of Shi'ite and Khomeyni-style terrorism aimed against the IDF. He pointed out that at the beginning of the peace for Galilee campaign Khomeyni-style terrorism did not regard Israel as a target; but now Iran, encouraged by its achievements in its war against Iraq, will try to use terrorism against IDF soldiers stationed in Lebanon. "Clerics from southern Lebanon have even been invited to Iran, where they were indoctrinated with Khomeyni's ideology, MK Rabin revealed.

Arens Sees Change in American Attitudes

TA020445 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Defense minister Moshe Arens says the United States has eased pressure on Israel for concessions in Judaea and Samaria. In a speech to Jewish leaders in New York, Arens said there was a time when American officials pushed for concessions. Now, he said, there was hardly a visitor from the United States, and particularly from Washington, who did not realise that if Israel were to lose control over these areas, it would prejudice its very ability to defend itself. Arens said the change in the American attitude was just one example of how the relations between the two countries had improved over the last 2 years, owing to common interests and goals.

U.S. Intervention in Persian Gulf Expected

TA011038 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 1 Jun 84 p 1

['Aqiva Eldar and 'Uzi Benziman report]

[Excerpt] The Persian Gulf crisis has not yet reached a climax. This assessment, which prevails in Washington, was recently reported to political circles in Jerusalem. The United States expects a massive Iranian attack on Iraq and is considering possible reactions. The U.S. Administration is disappointed with the passivity shown by Saudi Arabia's Army which, notwithstanding the weapons and equipment it has recently received, stood aside and avoided intervening in the war which has been

disrupting the flow of oil supplies from its oil fields. Jerusalem assesses that the deterioration of the situation in the Persian Gulf will force the United States to send forces to the area, and to actively participate in the war.

So far Washington is continuing to hold contacts with Jerusalem in the hope of extracting a promise to Iraq that Israel will not damage the pipeline project from Iraq to Aqaba. Israeli elements insist that Israel participate in verifying that the shipment of oil via the Gulf of Aqaba will not constitute an ecological hazard to Elat's beaches.

Kohen-Orgad To Present Economic Plan

TA040950 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 4 Jun 84 p 2

[Tzvi Singer report]

[Text] Finance Minister Yig'al Kohen-Orgad will soon present the Cabinet with his grandiose view of the economic rehabilitation — stemming inflation, increasing exports, limiting imports, helping expand economic growth, and at the same time increasing wages.

If all this is achieved, personnel in the Treasury say, Israel will no longer require short-term loans from 1985 to 1987, and could gradually decrease the scope of the loans as of 1988.

According to Kohen-Orgad's plan, the following developments will evolve following the elections, should the Likud resume power: A package deal will make it possible to curb inflation by freezing prices and wages; exports will rise at an annual rate of 9 percent; imports will be cut by 5.5 percent per annum; and the deficit in the balance of payments will drop this year to $4.9 billion, will register a further drop in 1985 when it will reach $3.9 billion, and will stand at $3.7 billion in 1987.

People in the Finance Ministry have also said that the implementation of new savings schemes to absorb the funds that will be redeemable from the existing schemes will continue, and the current schemes will not be revised. The finance minister has recently reacted to assessments by experts, who said there will be no choice but to affect the short-term saving schemes, by saying: "Anyone who says so has no comprehension of the fundamental basis of the economy."

General Reprimanded in Death of Terrorists

TA011024 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Chief of Staff Moshe Levi has reprimanded the head of the Southern Command, Major General Moshe Bar-Kochba, following the recommendations of the Zore'a committee on the death of two terrorists who hijacked an Egged bus. Maj Gen Bar-Kochba was in charge of the area when the security forces stormed the bus, but was not on the scene when the two terrorists were killed. A number of lawyers have been retained to defend members of the security forces questioned by the Zore'a committee over the Ashqelon terrorist bus hijacking should they be brought to trial. Among the lawyers is the former Israel Bar Council president, Amnon Goldenberg.

11th Knesset Party Lists Reported

TA040845 Jerusalem GOVERNMENT PRESS OFFICE in English 1 Jun 84

["Parties Running for Election to the 11th Knesset; GOVERNMENT PRESS OFFICE Translations in Parentheses" — GPO headline]

[Text] The following is the final list of parties contending for seats in the eleventh Knesset, as provided by the spokesperson for the Knesset Elections Committee:

1. 'Amkha (The Common Man)
2. 'Atzma'ut (Independence) ['Ezra Zohar]
3. KAKH (Thus) [Rabbi Me'ir Kahana]
4. Morasha (Heritage) — MATZAD/PO'ALEY Agudat Yisra'el [MATZAD headed by MK Hayim Druckman]
5. Lova Eliav for Knesset
6. Progressive List for Peace
7. Yahad (together) — The National Unity Party ['Ezer Weizman]
8. Courage to Cure the Economy [MK Yiga'el Hurvitz]
9. Organization of Disabled Israelis
10. Development and Peace [former MK Shmu'el Flatto-Sharon]
11. Democratic Front for Peace and Equality/The Israeli Communist Party/RAKAH (New Communist List)/Black Panthers/Public Circle of Jews and Arabs
12. Movement for the Homeland
13. Shinuy (Change) — Center Party [MK Amnon Rubinstein]
14. Movement for Renewal [MK Mordekhay Ben-Porat]
15. Likud
16. TAMI — Movement for the Tradition of Israel [MK Aharon Abu-Hatzera]
17. Tenants' Protection
18. Citizens' Rights Movement [MK Shulamit Aloni]
19. The Alignment
20. The Religious Nationalist Women's List [splinter from National Religious Party, headed by former MK Sara Stern-Qatan]
21. Hatehiya/TZOMET (Renewal/Crossroads) [minister Yuval Ne'eman/former Chief of Staff Refa'el Eytan]
22. The Sephardic Torah Guardians Association [SHAS]
23. National Religious Party
24. Shiluv (Integration)
25. Agudat Yisra'el
26. Movement for Aliyah (Immigration) and Youth
27. Hasmas — The Movement To Repeal the Income Tax

Jewish-Arab List To Be Declared Illegal

TA011707 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] This afternoon leaders of the Progressive Movement for Peace, a joint Jewish-Arab list, received the legal adviser of the defense establishments' notice of intent to declare the movement an illegal association. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that

after consulting with their attorneys, the movement's leaders decided to request a meeting with the defense minister or the prime minister who is standing in for him, because he is authorized to use the defense codes in times of emergency.

Alignment, CRM Sign Surplus Vote Accord

TA040703 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 4 Jun 84 p 2

[Text] Tel Aviv — The Alignment and the Citizens Rights Movement [CRM] signed a surplus votes agreement yesterday which will allow either of the parties to benefit from the other's surplus votes (i.e. votes in excess of those required for the last mandate) in the Knesset elections. The agreement was signed by MK Yehuda Hashay, for the Alignment, and CRM secretary Dedi Zucker. MK Shulamit Aloni said that had such an agreement existed before the last election, the Alignment and the CRM would have gained two extra seats.

Perez de Cuellar on UN Mideast Role

TA011416 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 1 Jun 84 p 29

[Interview with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar by New York correspondent Ya'aqov Erez in Perez de Cuellar's office at UN headquarters; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Erez] Mr Secretary General, what do you hope to achieve during your Middle East tour?

[Perez de Cuellar] I will exchange views with the five governments in those countries I will be visiting. At the end of my tour, I will assess the situation to find out how the United Nations could help to find a solution to the Middle East's problems.

[Erez] What role could a UN emergency force fulfill in Lebanon, particularly in the south?

[Perez de Cuellar] I think this was very clearly explained in the report I submitted at the time to the Security Council. I believe we can take over the positions that will be evacuated by the Israeli forces when you decide to withdraw from the area. We intend to take control over these areas in order to guarantee order, order that will be enforced by the Lebanese Government. We are also aware of Israel's security with regard to the safety of your northern border.

[Erez] Do you believe a UN force could fill the role of a buffer force, separating the Israeli and Syrian lines in Lebanon?

[Perez de Cuellar] I can foresee many tasks for UNIFIL, provided that we obtain the approval of the Security Council. I can have many fine ideas, but naturally I need the endorsement of the council.

[Erez] Will you broach the issue of the evacuation of foreign forces from Lebanon in your discussions in the various Middle Eastern countries?

[Perez de Cuellar] So far I have not received a specific approach about this, but perhaps when I come to the region next week, some governments will ask me to do something. The governments invited me, and naturally I am prepared to respond to a request put forth by any UN member. I will see what can be done on the matter. Obviously this is always with the proviso that the Security Council approves this. The host governments are responsible for the topics that will be raised and the aspects related to the Middle East issue.

UN Civil Rights Committee Members Denied Entrance

TA030626 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] The UN committee that is investigating civil rights in the territories has stated that Israel refused to permit its members to enter. The committee arrived in Damascus yesterday to discuss civil rights on the Golan. Its members have already visited Jordan.

Mitterrand To Seek Release of Syrian-Held Prisoners

TA021714 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] French President Francois Mitterrand has promised to work for the release of the Israeli prisoners being held captive in Syria. President Mitterrand gave this promise in a talk with former President Yitzhaq Navon.

Tourism Office in Cairo To Remain Open

TA030907 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 3 Jun 84 p 11

[Tourism affairs correspondent Dan Arkin report]

[Text] Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir and Israeli Ambassador in Egypt Moshe Sason have agreed that the Israeli tourism office in Cairo will continue to function and that (Maurice Qasuto), who has been the head of the office since the Israeli representation was opened in Cairo, will continue to head it.

Ambassador Sason believes that reports which appeared in Israel about the possible closing of the tourism office in Cairo have been emphasized by the Egyptian press, and have caused damage to Israel.

The ambassador told the tourism minister that there is a considerable increase in the number of tourists passing through the border terminals between Israel and Egypt. Most of them are Israeli and foreign tourists who combine their visit to the two countries, Israel and Egypt.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Receives Special Envoys to Iran, Iraq

LD031616 Algiers APS in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Algiers, 3 Jun (APS) — The president of the republic and FLN secretary general, Chadli Bendjedid, today received at the presidential office Mr Rabih Bitat, member of the FLN Politburo and president of the National People's Assembly, prior to his departure to Tehran as a special envoy carrying a message from the president of the republic to Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i.

Bendjedid today also received at the presidential office Mohamed Ahmad Abdelghani, member of the FLN Politburo and minister of state at the presidential office, prior to his departure to Baghdad as a special envoy carrying a message from the president to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

Envoys Embark on Mission

OW040452 Hong Kong AFP in English 0356 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Algiers, June 4 (AFP) — Two top-ranking Algerian officials are due in Iraq and Iran today in a fresh mediation bid as the Gulf conflict escalates. They are Minister of State at the Presidency Mohamed Abdelghani and National Assembly Speaker Rabah Bitat, who have been closely associated with Algeria's efforts over the past three years to get Iraq and Iran to negotiate a settlement to their war. The two envoys, members of the ruling party's Politburo, are taking messages from President Chadli Bendjedid to Iraqi leader Saddam Husayn and Iranian President 'Ali Khamane'i.

Algeria is one of the few countries enjoying the confidence of the two belligerents and has been in close contact with Baghdad and Tehran as "honest broker." It also has excellent relations with other Gulf countries.

The latest diplomatic initiative is seen by observers here as a sign of Algeria's deep concern about the continuing conflict and as a reiteration of its readiness to help both sides work out an "authentic settlement" through negotiations. Observers pointed out that hopes for a breakthrough looked slight. Iran's foreign minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati paid an official visit here three months ago, but it clearly produced no flexibility in Tehran's stand, the observers noted. An algerian appeal in February for both sides to talk also went unheeded.

3 New Ambassadors Present Credentials in Algiers

PM011332 [Editorial Report] Algiers *EL MOUDJAHID* in French 29 May 1984 carries on page 16 a 900-word APS report on a ceremony in Algiers on 28 May at which the following new ambassadors to Algeria presented their credentials to President Chadli Bendjedid: Pakistan Ambassador Mohamed Yamin; Upper Volta Ambassador Bassirou Sanogo; and Cyprus Ambassador Michael Sherifis.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Cable From Revolutionaries

LD031826 Tripoli JANA in English 1736 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Tripoli, Ramadan 4, Jun 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution has received a cable from the Arab revolutionary movement-Lebanese Arab revolutionary committees, which emphasised its resolute stand on the side of the Libyan Arab people and its strong condemnation of the conspiracies by traitors and agents, slaves of America and enemies of freedom, against the achievements of the Libyan Arab people realised thanks to the Great Al-Fatih Revolution. The cable also reaffirmed the Lebanese Arab revolutionary committees' commitment to fight on the side of revolutionaries in Jamahiriyah so that the light of popular revolution remains shining in the darkness of the reality of the Arab nation and until the poor and the oppressed realise victory.

Punishment of Sudan Called National Duty

LD011443 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1418 1 Jun 84

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Jun (JANA) — Popular rancor against the Khartoum government after its involvement in the planned terrorist acts that were to be carried out by terrorists from the Muslim Brotherhood who were trained in Sudan has intensified in Libya. Popular pressure for revenge in broad daylight has also increased, and severe and deterrent punishment in self-defense against the Khartoum government has become a national and security duty for Libyans.

Iraqi Opposition Kurdish Party States Support

LD011827 Tripoli JANA in English 1420 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Tehran, Ramadan 2, June 1, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The first secretary of the Kurdish Socialist Party in Iraq, Rasul Mamanda Rasul, has condemned the American plots against the Arab Libyan people and their great revolution. In an announcement to the JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY correspondent in Tehran he deplored the terrorist plan of the Muslim Brotherhood gangs and their attempts to prejudice the civilised achievements realised by the Libyan Arab People thanks to their great revolution. The first secretary said that the Kurdish Socialist Party in Iraq had expressed its solidarity and stand with the Libyan Arab people as soon as they faced those mercenaries backed by agents symbols of American imperialism within the Arab region. The first secretary reaffirmed the Kurdish Socialist Party support to and solidarity with the Libyan Arab people and its stands against the imperialist plans.

Cypriot Socialist Party Extends Support

LD030230 Tripoli JANA in English 1412 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Tripoli, Ramadan 3, June 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The secretary of the People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison Bureau this morning met with the chairman of the Cypriot Socialist Party currently visiting Jamahiriyah. The

Cypriot Socialist official expressed, during this meeting, his admiration for the efforts exerted by Jamahiriyah to find a solution for the Cypriot problem in light of the humanitarian principles heralded in the Great Al-Fatih Revolution for the service of mankind everywhere. He also confirmed the Cypriot Socialist Party masses' support for the Libyan Arab people in their confrontation of all conspiracies devised against it by international imperialism.

2 Muslim Brotherhood Members Executed 3 Jun

LD040103 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Asserting the people's authority and the realization of direct popular democracy, the Basic Popular Congress at Nalut was convened on Sunday, 3 June 1984, in an emergency session in order to implement the 8 May 1984 decision of the Nalut Basic Popular Congress concerning the physical liquidation of terrorists of the Muslim Brotherhood, agents of America. During this session, confessions by the criminal brotherhood members were read out before the congress and the death sentence was confirmed. The members of the Basic Popular Congress at Nalut central carried out the death sentence by hanging on the two traitors and criminals, Faci 'Ali Faci Zikri and Ahmad 'Ali Ahmad Sulayman. The two were guilty of joining the Muslim Brotherhood Party and being recruited by the U.S. intelligence service to carry out subversive acts against the people's authority in the Jamahiriyah in implementation of a terrorist plot calling for the assassination of a number of Libyan citizens, the destruction of popular markets, socialist installations and fuel stations, the poisoning of water tanks, and the carrying out of a number of subversive acts against the gains of the Libyan Arab people realized as a result of the Great 1 September Revolution.

Al-Qadhdhafi Informed of Executions

LD040112 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] The revolutionary force at the Nalut Central Basic Popular Congress sent a telegram to the brother leader of the revolution, the text of which is as follows:

Brother leader of the revolution, greetings of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution.

The revolutionary force at the Basic Popular Congress at Nalut Central has carried out the decision of the masses of the Nalut Basic Popular Congress and crushed the stray dogs of the Muslim Brotherhood cliques. By implementing the death sentence by hanging against the stray dogs, the Basic Popular Congress affirms to you that it and the popular masses are determined to crush the enemies of socialist transformations, the enemies of the people's authority, and the enemies of freedom and the head of subservience — the Muslim Brotherhood clique and their like.

Our leader, march on with a sure pledge that the Al-Fatih Revolution will continue lofty and fluttering despite all the malicious people. Let us go forward and the struggle will continue.

MOROCCO

Polish Trade Official Describes Talks, Departs

LD011815 Rabat MAP in French 1000 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Rabat, 1 Jun (MAP) — The Polish deputy minister for foreign trade, Strzelecki, left Rabat on Thursday at the end of an official visit to Morocco. The Polish deputy minister in a press statement indicated that during his visit he had talks with officials in the Cherifian phosphates office regarding the consolidation of bilateral cooperation in this field. Mr Strzelecki added that he also had talks with the ministers of energy and of mining, of trade, of industry, and of tourism, as well as with the minister of finance.

Briefs

New Korean Envoy — Rabat, 1 Jun (MAP) — Foreign Affairs Minister Dr Abdelouhid Belkezi on Thursday received the new ambassador from the Republic of Korea to Rabat, Mr (Pak Su-kil). On this occasion, the diplomat presented his credentials accrediting him as ambassador of his country to Morocco. [Text] [Rabat MAP in French 1500 GMT 1 Jun 84 LD]

SUDAN

Numayri Calls for Strengthening Ties With USSR

NC021442 Paris AFP in English 1410 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Cairo, June 2 (AFP) — Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri has called for strengthening relations between Khartoum and Moscow following the upgrading of ties between the Soviet Union and Egypt, Sudan's ally.

Egypt's *OCTOBER* magazine ran an interview with Marshal Numayri yesterday in which he said that Soviet-Sudanese relations should be based on "mutual respect for national sovereignty and non-interference in each other's affairs." Marshal Numayri added that relations with the Soviet Union are not in need of normalization because they had not been officially downgraded such as was the case of Egypt, when the late President Anwar Sadat threw out the Soviet ambassador in 1981.

Egypt, which has a mutual defense agreement with Sudan, announced that Cairo and Moscow would soon exchange ambassadors. The exchange of ambassadors was seen as helping Egypt reestablish a balanced position in the Arab world, while cooperation with a moderate Arab country has been a major diplomatic objective of the Soviet Union.

Marshal Numayri, who has implemented Islamic law in Sudan, has accused the Soviet Union of seeking to encircle Sudan with its Libyan, Ethiopian, and South Yemeni allies in recent years.

Marshal Numayri, who has strong relations with the United States, said that U.S. aid to Sudan fell short of Khartoum's needs.

Numayri Defends Application of Islamic Law

JN021743 Khartoum SUNA in English 1710 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Khartoum, June 2 (SUNA) — President Ja'far Numayri yesterday warned against foreign interference in Sudan's internal affairs and reiterated that the Islamic method is a (?final and inevitable option).

Addressing a Friday's prayer gathering at the People's Armed Forces mosque here, the president said authorities were carefully watching the lengthy meetings held inside and outside the country with the aim of undermining the Islamic method in the Sudan, and vowed that he would go ahead with the Islamic method.

Numayri revealed that some foreiion countries send alcoholic drinks to embassies and individuals to embarrass the government and make it go back from the application of Islamic sharia.

Numayri called on those countries to stop such practices, otherwise, he would be obliged to take severe measures against them.

Referring to the recent trial of an Italian priest by an emergency court for possessing alcohol, Numayri said the Foreign Ministry has received a number of protests.

Following the just sentence by the court for flogging and imprisonment of that Italian citizen, the Italian ambassador, the Vatican ambassador and some other embassies protested to the Sudanese Foreign Ministry over the trial, Numayri said.

We know that Christianity prohibits drinking alcohol, and that means they do not only want to protest but they want us to go back from the application of Islamic sharia, he added .

He said that the enemies of Sudan were spreading rumours agaisnt Sudan's Islamic trend. Our enemies inside and outside the Sudan have alleged that we have introduced the Islamic sharia laws with the aim of the continuation of the regime and that we are using Islam to rule, Numayri said.

He reaffirmed that the application of the Islamic sharia in the Sudan was not a result of weakness of the regime nor was it meant to please anyone, and pledged to go ahead with the Islamic method.

The president said that each Friday he would meet worshippers after the prayers. He said that the weekly meeting is in compliance with the Islamic principle of sharia consultation and for hearing Moslems' advice.

Numayri Changes Name of Information Ministry

JN031432 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Khartoum, 3 Jun (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri today issued a republican decree changing the name of the Ministry of National Guidance and Information to the Ministry of Culture and Information.

Discusses Media With Minister

JN031923 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1735 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Khartoum, 3 Jun (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri received Culture and Information Minister 'Ali Muhammad Shammu this afternoon. The minister said in a statement after the meeting that he briefed the president on the activities of his ministry and the institutions affiliated with it and discussed with him the possibility of establishing regional radio stations that will deal with the local news. The minister of culture and information added that the president expressed an interest in increasing the [Omdurman] radio's transmission and in taking the necessary measures to ensure that it will be heard in all parts of Sudan. The minister of culture and information said that his discussions with the president also dealt with the relationship between the papers owned by the SSU and the Ministry of Culture and Information with respect to the daily policies of the state and the executive branch.

President Numayri also received this morning Ibrahim Mun'im Mansur, minister of finance and economic planning. He briefed the president of the republic on the measures his ministry has adopted to implement the president's directives on development projects in Sudanese regions.

President Orders Establishment of Military Academy

JN021821 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1735 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Jun (SUNA) — President Numayri today ordered the establishement of the Numayri Higher Military Academy. This academy will consist of a war college and a defense college and will be the jurisdiction of the defense minister. The order defined the aims, jurisdictions, and administration of the academy, as well as its board of directors and higher council.

The academy's goal is to qualify high-ranking officers to assume command and staff posts in the departments of the People's Armed Forces General Command.

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ETHIOPIA

COPWE Makes Statement on Party Formation Meetings

EA031924 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1710 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Statement issued by COPWE Central Committee; no date given]

[Text] The party formation question, for which we have struggled ceaselessly since the outbreak of the revolution, is at a decisive stage. This means we have reached the final stage of our party's formation and it shows that our struggle is proceeding toward ever-greater heights.

This historical stage is marked by the precise and decisive leadership of the Ethiopian Workers Party, EWP, in its activities for the development, defense, and formation of the new social system. Activities for developing the party structure are given special weight because special efforts are needed for the activities being carried out for the perfect fulfillment of our aims.

Even though our great revolution has achieved many victories without a vanguard party, at no time did the true revolutionaries cease from struggling for the realization of the formation of the workers party. Even though various methods have been developed and tried for party formation during the revolution, it was discovered that they could not be effective in relation to the prevailing conditions in our country, hence the party formation procedure evolved out of the practical experience of the general activities of the revolution.

After drafting the procedure to enable the formation of the new Marxist-Leninist party relative to our country's actual situation, and because it was necessary to form one center that would facilitate and organize all the scattered communists and create conditions whereby many communists could come out in support of the struggle, the EWP organizing commission, COPWE, was created. From COPWE's formation, it began carrying out its activities by dividing them up into stages for the dissemination of Marxism-Leninism and for the creation of a unified and strong workers party based on Marxist-Leninist principles. It is now at the final stage of its activities for carrying out its historical mission.

After the second COPWE congress had concluded that the complicated and bitter struggle carried out to form the party has matured, and after assessing and evaluating the struggle and its outcome for the realization of the party's formation, essential activities were carried out in accordance with the resolution of the second COPWE congress that our next congress should be the time for the realization of the formation of the EWP. Hence, beginning in mid-May, among the activities taking place is the seminar initiating the activities for the party's formation, in which regional COPWE representatives, heads of organizational affairs, provincial representatives and others from the Revolutionary Army, heads of political and organizational affairs of the Armed Forces, commands, and (?other) departments have participated.

It is to be recalled that other similar seminars were held at the same time. The main objective of these seminars was to activitate the organizational and ideological activities that would initiate the work for the formation of the EWP. To implement these aims, there will be one major development very soon: EWP formation meetings will be held at all levels from 4 June to 2 August 1984.

It is to be recalled that our revolutionary leader, opening the seminar to initiate activities for laying down structures for the EWP's formation, on 17 May said that because the EWP formation meetings to be held are forums at which democratic centralism is fully demonstrated, they are historical developments and new achievements by nature. Hence, the activities to be carried out in these meetings and their results will naturally decide the strength and perfection of our party, so the weight that will be given to such meetings is great [words indistinct].

These EWP formation meetings will be carried out in production and distribution organizations, offices, the Revolutionary Army, among the peasants and other circles, and generally in all COPWE basic organizations. Apart from publicizing the activities to form the EWP, the meetings are movements that exemplify the formation of the party's structures.

These meetings, beginning with the basic organizations, will be held at all levels at various times. Apart from assessing COPWE ideological and organizational work, the meeting will be a forum at which members will democratically elect executive bodies and their representatives to the forthcoming higher body and elect representatives for the EWP formation congress, which will finally be called nationwide.

As the comrade chairman has said at the EWP formation meetings, the perfection of our activities and their best results play a decisive role in the strength of our party and its ability to lead. They should show us that their members have respected central discipline. This directive should be carefully analyzed and should be made members directives. [as heard]

Supporters of the revolution know very well that their enemies will never hesitate to prevent the broad masses of Ethiopia from successfully forming the EWP, which is the first in the history of Ethiopia following the eradication of the long-standing oppressive and exploitative administration. But as our revolution has emerged victorious in respect of all the problems it has faced at various times, we are sure that the revolution will also overcome such intrigues.

Ethiopian workers have understood that the only way to achieve the popular and revolutionary objectives of the working class in the course of the past 10 years is to strengthen further their unity and enhance their struggle so as not to be stopped by counterrevolutionaries. What we can understand from this decisive period is that this is the time when we are struggling to achieve more prestigious victories by forming our party, checking the intrigues of the counterrevolutionaries, and confirming that the activities being carried out at all levels will achieve their objectives. This is not a time when we can relax.

The commencement of the EWP formation meetings is a sign of the nearness of the party leadership to a goal that our revolution

could not achieve during the past years of struggle. Hence, it is a fact that the Ethiopian broad masses have confirmed that they will contribute to the enhancement of all activities in all directions, for the success of the EWP formation meetings, and for the convening of the congress that will form the party.

KENYA

President Moi Speaks on Domestic, African Issues

EA011858 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0940 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Speech by President Daniel arap Moi on Madaraka Day, given at Nyayo National Stadium, Nairobi West, on 1 June — live]

[Excerpts] Unfortunately, reports continue to be received of complaints by some of farmers that they are not receiving efficient services and facilities. This trend must be reversed with new attitudes and practices by extension staff, who have the responsibility of translating research findings and new agricultural knowledge into action by farmers.

Efforts of the government in this area are related to our appeals for urgent and intensified attention to the objective of self-sufficiency in food. It is important to stress that any plans on food production must take due recognition of the unstable climatic conditions in many parts of the republic. We are all concerned to note the apparent failure of the long rains throughout most of the country. As we are all aware, rain failure has caused drought in many countries of Africa. This unexpected change in climate serves to remind us of the problems that we must encounter in our drive for adequate food production to feed our people. In particular, I would like to refer to the necessity of maintaining in our stores sufficient buffer stocks to see us through bad times. For now, my government is watching the situation closely and everything will be done to deal with possible food shortages.

At a time when we are striving to achieve growth against the odds of economic recession and stagnation, industrial strife must not be permitted to take root. We have a duty, each one of us, to discharge our responsibilities, however small they might be, with total dedication. We dare not leave for tomorrow what we can accomplish today.

It is for this reason that I am concerned at the noticeable decline in the output and commitment of some sectors of our public service. There have been instances of laxity manifested by failure to implement projects in time. There have also been reduced services to those who seek assistance from public offices. The country can hardly afford to keep unproductive workers in the public service.

Those that fall below expected levels of performance will therefore have to leave. It is important to add that leaders and workers of all types must resolve to serve better and produce positive results. It is their duty to ensure that the trust bestowed on them by wananchi [citizens] is not abused or neglected.

It is necessary to remember that development depends on the maintenance of peace, law, and order. While the vast majority of Kenyans are striving to create an atmosphere of peace and stability, there are a few who concentrate their energies on disrupting progress. I therefore wish to reaffirm the continued determination of the government to fight crime in our society. Efforts to strengthen and equip our law enforcing agencies will be maintained in order to ensure that law and order is enhanced. These efforts cannot succeed, however, without the cooperation of all wananchi. It is the responsibility of every patriotic Kenyan to ensure that criminals who exist in our midst are promptly exposed to the appropriate authorities. Maximum trust and cooperation should be established between the police force and the people. Only when this is done can Kenyans work and rest in peace without fear of being molested by those who have no respect for law and order and human life.

Beyond this region, Kenya has pledged her total commitment to support the liberation struggle in all parts of this continent, until colonialism and racial discrimination are totally eradicated. We stand by this pledge today just as we did 21 years ago. On the question of Namibia, Kenya rejects all maneuvers by the Pretoria regime, which has used devious means and irrelevant issues, to delay the independence of Namibia. Africa and the world should remain united and resolute on this important matter. The commitment of the international community to the requirements and provisions of Resoluton 435 of the United Nations Security Council must remain unshaken.

Inside South Africa itself, Kenyans are confident that our valiant and determined brothers will continue undaunted with their legitimate and worthy struggle. It is our hope, and indeed that of the entire world community, that victory will come sooner than later.

In conclusion, I urge all Kenyans to continue to cherish unity of purpose in all we say and do. We must especially oppose and condemn tribalism, crime, and corrupt practices within our society. Unity, loyalty, and unfailing commitment to our national goals and aspirations shall surely lead us through these difficult times and assure us a better future. We have established a system that works and are truly in charge of our destiny. Let us all resolve today to rededicate ourselves to the nyayo spirit of peace, love and unity. Thank you. [applause]

SOMALIA

Somali Government Reshuffle Announced

EA011226 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0430 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] At a meeting last night by the SRSP political Committee following recent recommendations by the SRSP Central Committee, the following Cabinet reshuffle has been announced:

1. First Vice President and Minister of Defense — Challe Lt Gen Mohamed Ali Samatur
2. Minister of Interior — Challe Ahmed Suleiman Abdulle
3. Minister of Industry — Challe Abdalla Mohamed Fadhil
4. Minister of Finance — Challe (Mohamed Sheikh Usman)
5. Minister of Foreign Affairs — Challe Abdurahman Barre

6. Minister for Juba Valley Development — Challe Ahmed Habiba Ahmed
7. Minister of Agriculture — Challe Bile Rafle Gulaid
8. Minister of Public Works — Challe Ahmed Hassan Mussa
9. Minister of Livestock Development — Challe Mohamed Ali Nur
10. Minister of Sports and Youth — Challe Mire Aware Jama
11. Minister of Tourism — Challe (Mahmud Siad Mahmud)
12. Minister of Commerce — Challe (Musa Said God)
13. Minister of Posts and Telecommunications — Challe (Abdullahi Osoble Siad)
14. Minister of Education — Challe Abdurahman Abdulle Shuke
15. Minister of Culture and Higher Education — Challe Abdi Salam Sheikh Hussein
16. Minister of Information and National Guidance — Challe Mohamed Omar Jess
17. Minister of Fisheries — Challe (Adan Mohamed Ali)
18. Minister to the Presidency — Challe Abdullahi Ahmad Addu
19. Minister of Labor and Social Affairs — Challe (Abdalqasim Salad Hassan)
20. Minister of Ports and Marine Transport — Challe (Mahmud Gele Yusuf)
21. Minister of Air and Land Transport — Challe (Jama Jays Maawiye)
22. Minister of National Planning — Challe (Mohamed Hawadle Madar)
23. Minister of Health — Challe (Yusuf Hassan Dakhareh)
24. Minister of Mineral Resources — Challe Ahmed Mohamed Farrah
25. Minister of Justice and Religious Affairs — Challe (Hassan Abdullahi Farrah)
26. Minister of Local Government — Challe (Mohamed Mahmud Warsama)
27. Minister of Social Affairs in the Presidency — Challe Ahmed Jama Abdulle
28. Minister of State for Foreign Affairs — Challe (Mohamed Ali Mahmud)

The following is the list of deputy ministers:

1. Deputy Minister of Defense — Challe (Ahmed Salah Ali)
2. Second Deputy Minister of Defense — Challe Adan Abdullahi Nur
3. Deputy Minister of Interior Challe — (Hassan Sudi Hirsi)
4. Deputy Minister of Justice and Religious Affairs — Challe (Abdarrishid Sheikh Ahmad)
5. Deputy Minister of Culture and higher Education — Challe (Fatuma Ahmad Aalim)
6. Deputy Minister of information and national guidance — Challe (Khalif Mussa Samatur)
7. Deputy Minister of Health — Challe Mohamed Ali Hassan
8. Deputy Minister of Industry — Challe Mohamed Nur Ali
9. Deputy Minister of Education — Challe (Suleiman Mohamed Adan)
10. Deputy Minister of Commerce — Challe (Mohamed Hashi Egal)
11. Deputy Minister of Mineral Resources — Challe (Mohamed Sheikh Mursal)
12. Deputy Minister of Fisheries — Challe (Shire Sudi Mohamed)
13. Deputy Minister of Posts and Telecommunications — Challe (Mohamed Abdi Yusuf)
14. Deputy Minister of Agriculture — Challe (Mahmud Abdi Nur)
15. Deputy Minister of Livestock Development — Challe (Ali Salah Abdulkarim)
16. Deputy Minister of Sports and Youth — Challe (Mohamed Yusuf Ahmed)
17. Deputy Minister of Labor and Social Affairs — Challe (Mohamed Farah Issa Gashan)

The following people have also been named:

1. Director General of (words indistinct) Factory — Challe Maj Gen (Abdi Mohamed Sahardid)
2. Director General of the Cigarette and Matchbox Factory — Challe Maj Gen (Yusuf Ahmad Salkhan)
3. Director General of the Pharmaceutical Factory — Challe Brig Gen (Ahmad Darawish)

New Ministers Briefed

EA030934 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] The secretary general of the SRSP, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, last night met the ministers and deputy ministers named in the reshuffle announced yesterday by the Political Committee of the SRSP Central Committee. The meeting took place at the Presidency. After they had been sworn in to execute their national duties, Challe Siad explained to them the significance of the changes to the Somali nation, cautioning them to carry out their duties with sincerity, hard work, diligence, and a sense of patriotism, while putting the nation's interests and the proper administration of the people's resources before anything else.

Challe Siad, president of the SDR, called on the officials to guide the people with justice and equality, and at the same time guard against anything that could put the people's and the nation's trust in them in jeopardy. He also called on them to be guiding examples in fostering dedication and initiative in production and unity. The president also called on the new government urgently to find concrete solutions to all matters that affect society, be they political, economic, social, cultural, or other matters, while at the same time fighting against tribalism and other disruptive and retrogressive influences. Finally he prayed that God would see their newly acquired and great responsibilities to the nation.

Another report from the Political Committee of the SRSP Central Committee last night named the following to take up duties in the government service as chairmen, general managers and director generals:

1. Hamsa Mohamed Gadaweyne — Chairman of the Armed Forces (?pension) Agency.
2. Challe Musa Nur Amin — Director General in the Ministry of Ports and Sea Transport.
3. Challe Hasan Ali (Henry) — Director General in the Ministry of Information and National Guidance
4. Challe Abdullahi Hashi Warsame — Director General in the Ministry of Tourism

5. Challe Hasan Hashi Fiqi — Director General in the Ministry of Justice and Religious Affairs
6. Challe Mohamed Mahmud Farah Odey — Director General in the Presidency
7. Challe Abdullahi Mahmud Hirad — Director General in the Ministry of Industry
8. Challe Abd al-Qadir Mohamed Warsawe Jinobokor — Director General in the Ministry of Commerce
9. Challe Abd Ali Maalin — Director General in the Ministry of Public Works
10. Challe Abdullahi Haji Ali (Junes) — Director General in the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications
11. Challe Hared Farah Nur — Director General in the People's National Assembly
12. Challe Abdi Haji Gobdon — Director General in the Ministry of Youth and Sports
13. Challe Ahmad Isaaq Bihi — Director of Shipping Lines
14. Challe Mohamed Gani Mahmud — Director of the Somali National University
15. Challe Ali Isa (Sarwe) — General Manager of the Somali Film Agency
16. Challe Dayib Shaykh Abd ar-Rahman — General Manager of the (Aftima) Agency
17. Ibrahim Ali Mursal — General Manager of the Cooperatives Commission.

The following have been relieved from government duties due to inefficiency:

1. Challe Ahmad Shaykh Isa
2. Challe Ali Aliyow
3. Challe Hashi Abeb
4. Challe Shaykh Abdi Abikar
5. Challe Shaykh Mohamed Aw Mahmud Dere
6. Challe Abdi Mireh Turmus
7. Challe Uthman (Samiriyeh) Ali Sonkor
8. Challe Ibrahim Robehl Warfa Donyaleh
9. Professor Mahmud Hasan Nur
10. Challe Shariff Genow
11. Challe Abd al-Hamid Ali Yusuf
12. Challe Hasan Mohamed Iman
13. Challe Jama Abu Musa.

Somali Party Reshuffled for Revitalization

EA031551 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0330 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Having cited the SDR [Somali Democratic Republic] Constitution, heard the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the SRSP's presentation, cited the SRSP Constitution and procedures, and having come to the conclusion that it is essential to reshuffle the party's top hierarchy in order to revitalize it, the secretary general of the SRSP, Challe Muhammad Siad Barre has issued the following directives:

Effective today, June 1984, a reshuffle has been made of the bureau chairman of the various committees of the Central Committee of the SRSP. The new members of the various committees of the Central Committee effective from today are as follows:

1. Bureau of Organization and Mobilization of the SRSP Central Committee:
a. Challe Abd ar-Razzak Mahmud Abu Bakar — chairman
b. Challe Abd ar-Rahman Husayn Abdi Baidani — deputy chairman
c. Challe Muhammad Harakow Muhammad — deputy chairman

2. Bureau of Social Affairs of the SRSP Central Committee:
a. Challe Abd al-Qadir Haji Muhammad — chairman
b. Challe Ahmad Shaykh Jama — deputy chairman
c. Challe Dahir Warsame Yusuf — deputy chairman

3. Bureau for Central Committee Matters of the Central Committee of the SRSP:
a. Challe Ahmad Ashkir Botan — chairman
b. Challe Sulayman Ahmad Hagog — deputy chairman

4. Bureau of Finance of the SRSP Central Committee:
a. Challe Ali Husayn Abdullahi — chairman
b. Challe Abd al-Qadir Maow Umar — deputy chairman

5. Bureau of Scientific and Research of the SRSP Central Committee:
a. Challe Muhammad Ali Warsame — chairman
b. Challe Abdullahi Muhammad (Shegow) — deputy chairman

6. Bureau of Officials and Personnel of the SRSP Central Committee:
a. Challe Farah Wais Wajileh — chairman
b. Challe Muhammad Ali Abdi — deputy chairman

7. Bureau of Economy of the SRSP Central Committee:
a. Challe Husayn Abd al-Qadir Qassim — chairman
b. Challe Abukar Shaykh Yusuf — deputy chairman

8. Bureau of Propaganda and Ideology of the SRSP Central Committee:
a. Challe Yusuf Ibrahim Ali Aburas — chairman
b. Challe Abd ar-Rahman Gabow Mahmud — deputy chairman

9. Bureau of Technology, Spare Parts, and Transport of the SRSP Central Committee:
a. Challe Uthman Jama Ali — Chairman
b. Challe Halima Shaykh Mahmud — Deputy Chairman

10. Bureau of Cooperatives of the SRSP Central Committee:
a. Challe Warsame Abdullahi Ali — Chairman
b. Challe Abd ar-Rahman Jama Muhammad — Deputy Chairman
c. Challe Nur Sufi Uthaman — Deputy Chairman

11. Bureau of Inspection of the SRSP Central Committee.
a. Challe Abdi Warsame Issaq — Chairman
b. Challe Muhammad Daganeh Doreh — Deputy Chairman
c. Challe Ali Muhammad Ahmad (Ilksaasee) — Deputy Chairman

12. Bureau of Foreign Relations of the SRSP Central Committee
a. Challe Maryan Yusuf Mahmud — Acting Chairman

13. Bureau of Auditing of the SRSP Central Committee
a. Challe Abd ar-Rahman Uthman Umar — acting chairman
b. Challe Mahmud Muhammad Robeleh — Deputy Chairman
c. Challe Muhammad Abdullahi Abdi — Deputy Chairman

14. The Social Organizations:
a. Challe Mahmud Shireh Ismail — Acting Chairman of the of the General Federation of Somali Trade Unions
b. Challe Uthaman Awadh Ali — Acting Chairman of the Revolutionary Youth Union of Somalia.
c. Challe Ruqiyah Haji Dualeh — Acting Chairman of the Women's Democratic Union of Somalia.

CAMEROON

Penne Denies French-Cameroonian 'Misunderstanding'

AB010812 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
1200 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] There is no misunderstanding between Yaounde and Paris, Guy Penne, French President Francois Mitterrand's adviser on African and Malagasy affairs, told reporters after he was received yesterday by President Paul Biya. Twice yesterday reporters insistently asked Guy Penne about relations between Cameroon and France, and twice the French president's adviser said there was no problem between the two countries. The first time was after the audience at the Unity Palace and the second at 2100 at the Yaounde airport. He talked to Gerba Malam, who insisted while Guy Penne persisted.

[Begin recording] [Penne] We recognize states and not governments. At any rate, it has been quite a long time since President Biya became the Cameroonian head of state. Earlier, he was a senior official like myself, and we maintain excellent personal relations beyond the recognition of a people, and international recognition. I do not see why there should be any problem. It is not our habit to interfere in other people's affairs. The president of the French Republic is opposed to all acts that may be considered as an interference in the internal affairs of states. This is France's position.

[Malam] Mr Adviser, therefore you feel it is out of place to think there is a sort of misunderstanding between Yaounde and Paris?

[Penne] But listen, I suggest that after my visit here today you question all the members of the government — I have met several of them — the Government of Cameroon, as well as President Biya. I believe there is no problem.

[Malam] Mr Adviser, concerning the Chadian issue, we hear of secret contacts between Tripoli and Paris. What is the real status of the Chadian issue?

[Penne] There is no secret contact. In the first place, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi made a statement on French television, and second, he sent a verbal message to the president of the French Republic through Mr (?at-Turayki). There is no secret contact. Two top-ranking government officials have officially gone to Libya. Mr Cheysson was there and the secretary general, Mr (Gutman), also went there. There is no secret contact. [passage indistinct] In fact, we have diplomatic missions both in Paris and in Tripoli. There is no secret diplomacy.

[Malam] Mr Adviser, one last question please: Transitional Government of National Unity President Goukouni Oueddei said some time ago that he was prepared to resign if that could restore peace to Chad. We thought that it was due to pressure from Tripoli. In turn, President Hissein Habre has just asserted that he is prepared to disappear if that could restore peace to Chad. Don't you think that this could also be the result of pressure from Paris?

[Penne] Well, we do not exert any form of pressure on any head of state asking him to resign. President Hissein Habre is the Chadian head of state who is recognized by nearly all the African states, and we do not exert any pressure on him. If we exert any pressure at all, it will be on all the Chadians for the restoration of peace so that they can participate in the reconciliation conference. But we have no pressure to exert: This is a Chadian issue, it is an issue among two brothers. [end recording]

That was Guy Penne, President Francois Mitterrand's adviser on African and Malagasy affairs, at the Yaounde Airport.

CHAD

Ndjamena Carries Habre French TV Interview

AB011015 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1800 GMT 31 May 84

[Summary] "It is with a sense of realism that we must approach the celebration of the anniversary of 7 June [the date of Hissein Habre's accession to power]. It is true that the solution of the Chadian problem is not easy, but it is necessary to work for it. Thanks to Operation Manta, Chad has been able to stop the Libyan invasion, which would have been total without it. We are aware that the role of Operation Manta is not to help the government reconquer the part of the Chadian territory under Libyan military occupation. If Al-Qadhdhafi happens to withdraw his troops from Chad, we can only applaud. However, we must not make any mistake as to who should be our interlocutor, because Al-Qadhdhafi has said many things that do not agree and that contradict themselves.

"If President Hissein Habre's departure could constitute a solution to the Chadian tragedy, well, Hissein Habre would be prepared to withdraw. The reconciliation effort must continue despite the failure of the national reconciliation conference held in Addis Ababa last January.

"These were, in brief, the answers given by President Hissein Habre during an interview last weekend with one of our colleagues on Channel 3 of French television. I now ask you to listen to the whole interview:"

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Mr President, within a few days Ndjamena will celebrate the second anniversary of your victorious return, but unfortunately your country is still divided because of the war. "Are you pessimistic concerning the outcome of this Chadian conflict?"

[Habre] It is true that within a few days we will celebrate the second anniversary of 7 June, but unfortunately our country has not yet totally and finally recovered peace and harmony. We can say, however, that during the past 7 months, a lot of efforts have been made so that Chad can finally become reconciled with itself and see the withdrawal of foreign troops from its territory. "To be sure, we are not pessimistic but we are realistic. I think that we are moving ahead with difficulty, but steadily toward a solution."

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Habre] As you know, this conflict has now lasted for about 18 years, and yet no solution has been found. The reason for this can be found not only at the national level but also at the international level. "Therefore, this problem is not at all a simple one." However, we will continue to make efforts and we hope that a solution will be found one day. [remainder of interview indistinct] [end recording]

Possible CAR Involvement in Chad Cited

AB021000 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] We have learned that an official CAR delegation has just visited Moundou, where it held discussions with representatives of the neocolonial administration on security issues. Are new plans being hatched against the Chadian people? In other words, isn't there a chance that the CAR is being drawn into the Chadian civil war as was Zaire? We are appealing to the wisdom of the CAR authorities to guard against spreading the Chadian crisis beyond our borders, and to take steps to check the offensive and reckless policy of the Armed Forces of the North.

Bardai Radio Rejects Troop Defection Reports

AB012209 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] According to Radio France International, which supports the puppet and neocolonial administration in Ndjamena, two soldiers of the National Liberation Army [ANL] have defected from the Transitional Government of National Unity post in Fada to join the fascist forces of Hissein Habre. Sources close to ANL headquarters say this defection to the FAN is nothing but declaring the same ANL soliders taken prisoner last year during the Abeche battle, as defectors.

In fact, such a statement does not surprise anyone: for the French to use former prisoners as soldiers who have rallied to the FAN is not a new tactic in supporting the FAN. According to RFI, the prisoners also said, and we quote: The Libyans have trained people to go and destroy agroindustrial installations in the southern part of the country, unquote. This statement is quite surprising, for everybody is aware that the southern part of the country has been in a state of agitation for a long time now, as is evidenced by the outbreaks of fire in the cotton processing plant of the Cotton Chad Company, the escorting of travelers by soldiers, and so on.

Needless to say, the ANL commandos operate in the southern part of the country with everone's full knowledge, and we will not bother to repeat that these operations are necessary because of the just nature of their revolutionary struggle. It should be recalled that the presence of the ANL commandos in the zones under French and FAN administration disturbs the imperialist economic interests, considering the decision made by the FAN and their French allies for an unprecedented repression of the civilian population and the patriots through the joint action of the FAN and the barracuda forces based in Bouar in the CAR.

Correction to Chad-CAR Cooperation Talks

The following correction pertains to the Ndjamena Domestic Service French report entitled "Cooperation Talks Held With CAR Delegation," published on page S 1 of the 1 June Middle East and Africa *DAILY REPORT*:

Please make sourceline read 30 May 84, correcting date.

Paragraph one, line one reads: [Excerpt] There is a...(correcting processing indicator)

Same paragraph, line four reads:...meeting again in Moundou, a town in the Logone Occidental Region, in order to....(correcting region)

Same paragraph, penultimate line reads:...this neighboring country, Mr Gnii-Voeto, is leading his...(supplying name)

Paragraph two, line five reads:...refugees in the CAR; respect for border demarcation; and the implementation...(supplying additional words)

Same paragraph, line seven reads:...earlier meeting, notably, that of last year in Bangui, where...(clearing indistinct words)

Paragraph three, line three reads:...over the borders, transportation problems, imposition of the tax on Chadian transport owners, allocation of duties...(rewording, clearing indistinct words)

RWANDA

President Habyarimana Comments on Zambian Visit

EA030640 Kigali Domestic Service in French 1115 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The president of the republic, General Habyarimana, returned to Kigali at 1100 this morning from Lusaka after a 5-day official working visit to Zambia. On his departure from Lusaka International Airport this morning, the head of state was bade farewell by his Zambian counterpart, Kenneth Kaunda, accompanied by his close aides and UNIP [United National Independence Party] militants, as well as the diplomatic corps accredited to the Zambian capital.

Shortly after his return from Livingstone, the president of the republic and his Zambian counterpart signed a joint communique relating to the Rwandan head of state's visit to Zambia.

Regarding southern Africa and particularly the Namibian problem, President Kaunda hailed the firm position adopted by the republic of Rwanda against the despicable apartheid policy and in favor of Namibian independence as well as Rwanda's support for the struggle of the liberation movements in Africa. According to President Kaunda, it is, however, high time that the international community engaged itself resolutely in effecting Namibian independence as soon as possible.

President Habyarimana also shared this viewpoint with his Zambian counterpart, and expressed satisfaction with the essential role that Zambia plays in the efforts to find a peaceful, lasting, and just solution to the problems of southern Africa.

Zambia, he said, plays a prominent role in the initiatives and in the process leading to the ending of colonialism and racism in southern Africa by exalting the virtues of constructive dialogue. But, he stressed, this policy must correspond to a real and positive willingness on the part of all partners: The desire to commit themselves to constructive evolution for the respect of rights recognized for all peoples by morality and international law.

[Begin Habyarimana recording] The Republic of Rwanda respects the dialogue being carried out between South Africa and its neighbors: (?It is not to) theories on their security and development on the one hand, and on the other hand, to put into concrete form the aspirations of the Namibian people for their independence, as well as those of the majority of the South African population to live in a society where human life is valued for its dignity, regardless of one's race or color. [as heard]

The current evolution should favor the implementing the UN process, notably in Security Council Resolution 435, with a view to enabling Namibia to achieve independence. It should also redirect South Africa onto the path of real democracy, wherein the humiliation and oppression of the majority by the minority will cease.

I am convinced that the determination consistently expressed by the frontline countries in the struggle for the liberation of our continent from the yoke of racism and colonialism constitutes asufficient guarantee, with regard to their commitment to ensure that the dialogue with South Africa is not carried out at the expense of the cause of independence and freedom. This is the right occasion to hail the consistent interest that Zambia has shown for the relevant and acceptable solutions to the southern African problems.

It is also within the framework of a constructive dialogue that other problems currently faced by Africa should be settled, whether the Western Sahara or the Chadian conflicts.

The settlement of the Western Sahara conflict must be achieved through respect for the universal principles which recognize the rights to self-determination for all peoples. By virtue of these principles, necessary steps should be taken so that the people of Western Sahara decide on their future for themselves.

On Chad, I am convinced that the conflict will only be settled as a Chadian affair, in the framework of a fraternal dialogue which the OAU can help to make possible.

To achieve this dialogue, our Chadian brothers should forget their resentments and divisions and commit themselves to new reconciliation talks to reach a political settlement with a view to safeguarding the highest interests of their country and preserving their territorial integrity by guaranteeing both the (?competition) of all their gallant forces and the rehabilitation and the development of the economy. [end recording]

Mano River Union Summit Begins in Monrovia

AB011155 Paris AFP in English 1120 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Monrovia, Jun 1 (AFP) — Guinean head of state Colonel Lansana Conte and President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone arrived here today for a one-day summit of the Mano River Union. The two leaders were greeted by their Liberian counterpart, Samuel Doe, other officials of government, the diplomatic corps, and a record crowd of expatriate Guineans who turned out to welcome their new leader, who took power on April 3.

The summit is expected to discuss contributions of member states to the union's 1984-85 budget and the position of secretary-general, which Guinea argued last year should be rotated between Monrovia and Conakry.

Liberia's Augustus F. Caine is presently occupying the post after his nomination was confirmed for just one year last October when Mr Stevens, Mr Doe, and then Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure, who died in March, held a one-day summit here.

Leaders Welcomed

AB011636 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Talks have been taking place at the Executive Mansion in Monrovia between heads of state of the Mano River Union on issues affecting the subregional organization.

Upon their arrival in Monrovia today, Presidents Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone and Colonel Lansana Conte of Guinea were accorded a rousing welcome by thousands of Liberians. Head of state Commander in Chief Samuel Kanyon Doe, who called this special summit of the union, personally drove his visiting guests from the James Spriggs Payne Airfield to the Executive Mansion.

This is the first visit to Liberia by Guinean President Lansana Conte since he came to power 2 months ago. President Conte is reportedly visiting the Guinean Embassy in Monrovia following the talks at the Executive Mansion. Meanwhile, the secretary general of the Mano River Union, Dr Augustus F. Caine, in a report to the heads of state, has underlined various problems affecting the union. These include contributions to the union's more than $4 million budget and the implementation of the union's structure which has already been adopted. Presidents Stevens and Conteh are expected to return home later this afternoon.

Issue Communique

AB012130 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] The heads of state of three member countries of the Mano River Union, Liberia, Guinea, and Sierra Leone, have agreed to let the secretary general of the organization, Dr Augustus f. Caine, to remain in office for the next 4 years.

In a joint communique signed at the Executive Mansion today marking the end of the extraordinary summit of the union, Commander in Chief Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, Colonel Lansana Conte, and Dr Siaka Stevens also agreed that adequate measures be taken to strengthen the union secretariat to enable it to discharge its duties effectively. According to the communique, the three heads of state decided on behalf of their respective governments to speed up the payment of contributions, and undertake moves to expand the union operations in other areas of human, economic and social interests.

In the communique the heads of state of the three member countries stressed the need for more contacts between the secretariat and the various member countries. The communique noted that this will enable the heads of state to have an insight into the activities of the union, and make appropriate recommendations for its development and expansion. Meanwhile Dr Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone and Colonel Lansana Conte of Guinea have returned to their respective countries, following the end of the extraordinary summit.

GHANA

Curfew Lifted for 4 June Anniversary Celebrations

AB040645 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] An official statement says the curfew has been lifted for today as part of the fifth anniversary celebrations of 4 June. The curfew hours will, however, be enforced from midnight tomorrow.

Rawlings Receives Message From Somali President

AB011547 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] The Provisional National Defense Council chairman, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, has received a special message from President Siad Barre of Somalia. The message was delivered at the Castle Osu this morning by the Somali minister of marine and transport, Dr Abdi Salam Sheikh Hussein. He later told newsmen that the contents of the message are on the situation in the Horn of Africa. Dr Sheik Hussein, who is leading a two-man delegation, said on arrival in Accra, that such visits by brotherly African states help to maintain peace and stability on the continent. From Ghana the mission goes to Togo; it has already visited a number of other West African nations.

IVORY COAST

Guinea's Traore Arrives on Working Visit

AB021430 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Excerpts] There is a working visit taking place today in Yamoussoukro between Guinean and Ivorian officials. In fact, Guinean Prime Minister Colonel Diara Traore arrived in Yamoussoukro

late this morning. We call upon Ouattara Gnonzoue from Yamoussoukro; go ahead Ouattara Gnonzoue:

The Guinean prime minister is here at the head of a very high-powered delegation — more than 30 persons including 9 ministers. Col Diara Traore and his delegation arrived here soon after 1100, aboard a Boeing-727 aircraft belonging to the Guinean Airways. They were met soon after disembarking by 16 members of the Ivorian Government, headed Minister of State Ekra Mathieu.

A few moments from now, Col Diara Traore and his delegation will be received by head of state President Houphouet-Boigny, with whom they will have lunch. This afternoon, Ivorian and Guinean ministers will meet for discussions during a working session. We have no knowledge of the agenda, except that it will provide for general discussions aimed at giving a new impetus to the cooperation between the Ivory Coast and Guinea. Even in his recent statement to the press after his arrival, the Guinean prime minister did not say more than this. Let us listen to him.

[Begin Traore recording] Before anything else, I would like to express to the Ivorian authorities our joy and especially express to the people of Yamoussoukro our sincere thanks for the warm and fraternal welcome accorded our delegation this morning. We also wish to express our gratitude to the people of Ivory Coast, and undoubtedly, to President Houphouet-Boigny, our eldest brother. As you said, we have come to the Ivory Coast this second time, and more specifically to Yamoussoukro, at the invitation of our eldest brother, President Houphouet, for a true working session. The first visit was a visit for discussions, but this time we will pass on to the concrete basis of our relations. This is therefore the purpose of our visit to Yamoussoukro this morning. [end recording]

MALI

Mali Joins Monetary Union; Currency Changed Over

AB011436 Bamako Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Today 1 June 1984, Mali enters the West African Monetary Union. Here is a declaration by the minister of state in charge of economy and planning, Umar Coulibaly, on the matter:

[Begin Coulibaly recording] From midnight tonight, Mali will be a full member of the West African Monetary Union. This means that from tomorrow morning, all banks, all public tresury offices, and all post and telecommunications offices will deal only in CFA francs. The exchange rate of the Malian franc for the CFA franc will be on the basis of 2 Malian francs for 1 CFA franc.

The currency exchange exercise will last 3 months, ending on 31 August 1984. This means that from 31 August 1984, Malian currency notes will no longer be accepted by the banks and will cease to be legal tender throughout the territory. This means that all citizens of the republic of Mali and all people in possession of Malian francs, wherever they may be, should go to the central and commercial banks in the Franc Zone, or the Bank of the Equatorial African States for the French Republic to quietly exchange their money on the legal parity basis.

I very much count on them, convinced that they will themselves be the defenders of their own interests, for failure to exchange one's money would be to lose it from 31 August. I also want to recall that from tomorrow, all official account documents should be made payable in CFA francs. This means that people in possession of checks should scrupulously follow these instructions. Likewise, as from tomorrow, all prices formerly in Malian francs should be in CFA francs. This means in fact that a packet of sugar costing 700 Malian francs should be sold tomorrow for 350 CFA francs. It will be the same in all the official stores and all the private retailers. In each area, groups of party members, of democratic organizations, and of the economic services are set up to investigate any resistance to the respect of this order.

I am convinced that neither the administration nor these groups will have to take any action against anyone. I count on Malians' sense of citizenship and their spirit of justice to apply this parity they themselves accepted since our Malian franc became convertible in 1968. In any case, the services will be vigilant and those who fail to conform to the established rule will be punished severely.

I will take this opportunity to call on all those who rent their houses or offer their services in unstructured sectors [as heard] to endorse the official parity in their transactions. This means that landlords who let one room for 5,000 Malian francs yesterday should ask for 2,500 CFA francs as from tomorrow. It is at this price that we will ensure social justice.

In any case, speculators should now be convinced that the state will not fail and will do all it can to make the money supply as regular and abundant as possible, and do its best to discomfort those who, despite all logic, would deliberately like to undermine to their own profit the purchasing power of our hard working masses. I know I can count on the Malian people's traditon, their sense of citizenship, and their sense of solidarity. [end recording]

President Receives Message From Tanzania's Nyerere

AB011605 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Excerpt] General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian People [UDPM] and president of the republic, at 0900 received in audience the Tanzanian foreign minister, Benjamin Mkapa. The Tanzanian minister brought of a message form President Julius Nyerere to President Moussa Traore.

Developments in the southern African situation following the Arusha summit that grouped the frontline states, SWAPO, and the ANC, the future of the OAU, as well as the need to do everything to consolidate the continental organization, were the major topics discussed during this audience. The need to strengthen friendship and cooperation between Mali and Tanzania was also stressed.

NIGERIA

Former Governor Appears Before Special Tribunal

AB012040 Lagos NAN in English 1718 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Enugu, June 1, (NAN) — The former Rivers governor, Chief Melford Okilo, yesterday in Enugu appeared before the Special Military Tribunal for recovery of public property (Enugu Zone) on charges of breach of public conduct, and the running of two foreign bank accounts, tribunal sources told the *NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA* (NAN) today. According to the sources, Chief Okilo was charged with "maintaining and operating" an account in Lloyds Bank International, London, and having in the account 1,908,751 dollars and another account in First Merchant Bank, Virginia, USA, where he lodged 15,000 dollars.

The prosecution called five witnesses and tendered nine exhibits before closing its case, the sources said. Chief Okilo is expected to open his defence on June 5.

The tribunal will on June 5 hear another case, this time involving the former governor of Anambra, Ch Jim Nwobodo, and two others. At the inaugural sitting of the tribunal on Monday, the accused persons had sought and obtained an adjournment to enable them to consult their laywers. All the accused persons were remanded in prison custody.

NAN further learnt that the former Imo governor, Chief Sam Mbakwe, would be brought before the tribunal at the end of his case with the exchange control (anti-sabotage) tribunal in Lagos.

Correction to Former Governor's Sentencing

The following correction pertains to the Lagos Domestic Service report entitled "Former Governor Sentenced for Corruption," published on page T2 of the 1 June *DAILY REPORT*:

Paragraph two, line seven reads:...Onabanjo did not impress the tribunal as... (supplying indistinct words)

Paragraph three, first line reads: The tribunal chairman remarked that the committal warrant for the 22-calendar-year sentence on Chief Onabanjo will be issued accordingly. The sentence is... (supplying indistinct words)

SENEGAL

PRC Vice Premier Interviewed on Arrival in Dakar

AB010935 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Chinese Vice Premier Li Peng arrived in Dakar this afternoon on a 48-hour stopover. The Chinese official, who was welcomed by Moustapha Niasse, minister of state in charge of foreign affairs, will be received tomorrow by the head of state, President Abdou Diouf. In the Dakar-Yoff VIP Lounge, Mr Li, accompanied by a high-level delegation, answered questions by Iba Gueye:

[Begin recording][Gueye] Mr Premier, we know that the Chinese people are great friends of the Senegalese people. This is why you have decided to stopover in our country. During the stopover you will be received by the minister of state in charge of foreign affairs, and the head of state, President Abdou Diouf, will receive you tomorrow. Can you tell us what questions you will examine with the Senegalese authorities?

[Li, in Mandarin followed by French translation] First of all, I want to express my deepest thanks to the Senegalese people and their government, for I am not here on an official visit; I am only on a stopover here. And yet, the Senegalese Government and people have given me a warm welcome. During my short stay in Senegal, I will meet President Abdou Diouf, with whom I will exchange views on international issues and bilateral relations. I will also be very happy to get in touch with the Senegalese people, to see this country, and what is being done in your country, Senegal.

[Gueye] Mr Premier, are you satisfied with the cooperation between the PRC and Senegal?

[Li] Relations between the PRC and Senegal are excellent, and on international matters we have totally identical views. This is due to efficient and fruitful cooperation between the two countries. We are therefore fully satisfied with our cooperation with Senegal. We are happy to see that the Senegalese people under their president, Abdou Diouf, have achieved many successes in economic development. The country enjoys economic prosperity and political stability.

[Gueye] I thank you, Mr Premier. [end recording]

UPPER VOLTA

Former Envoy, Others Arrested for Coup Attempt

AB031114 Paris AFP in English 1056 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Ouagadougou, June 3 (AFP) — A former Upper Voltan ambassador to Ghana, Paul Rauamba, was arrested here last week in connection with an attempted coup against the government of Captain Thomas Sankara, reliable sources said today.

The authorities have so far refused to comment on earlier reports that the coup plot was foiled last Sunday, the day before it was due to be launched, and that about 10 Army officers and non-commissioned officers arrested. Captain Sankara himself refused to comment on the reports when approached by an AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE correspondent last Friday at Koupela, 140 kilometres (90 miles) east of Ouagadougou.

The daily newspaper *SIDWAYA* quoted a source close to the police as saying that they were investigating "a matter concerning state security," and were in control of the situation.

Sources said that among those arrested were Lieutenant Moumouni Ouedraogo, former aide to ex-President Sangoule

Lamizana, who ruled from 1966 to 1980, and Captain Maurice Ouedraogo of an artillery unit based in the capital. They were reported to have plotted the overthrow of the National Revolutionary Council, which took power last August, the disbanding of the local Revolutionary Defence Committees, and the people's tribunals, and the declaration of a wide-ranging political amnesty.

Spokesman Interviewed

AB011909 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Today's issue of *SIDWAYA* mentions, among other issues, the destabilization attempt made in the country by obscure forces. Since Wednesday, certain foreign radios have been speaking of this news and rumormongers thought they had found a good pretext to gossip. This morning we met the spokesman of the National Council of the Revolution [CRN], who told us what really happened:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] In fact, as *SIDWAYA* said this morning, we are faced with an affair that concerns the internal security of Upper Volta, but we have the situation totally in control, contrary to the rumors that you may have heard.

[Unidentified reporter] Yes, French radio said several officers and subofficers have been arrested. Could you confirm this news?

[Unidentified speaker] In fact, we have been enquiring on his issue for more than a month and had hoped to conclude this enquiry as discreetly as possible for obvious reasons, but because an AFP journalist published it, we are now forced to speak about it. But rest assured that the level of the enquiry may force us to make certain revelations without jeopardizing the outcome of our work. As for the figures cited by foreign press, we can assert that they are not exact at all. You will be given more information later. [end recording]

LE MONDE Reviews Attempt

PM011037 Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Jun 84 p 3

[Laurent Zecchini article: "Attempted Coup Foiled in Ouagadougou"]

[Excerpt] An attempted coup d'etat planned for Monday, 28 May, was foiled, and about 10 officers and junior officers were arrested in Ouagadougou Sunday, 27 May, reliable sources in the Upper Voltan capital revealed Wednesday. The officers arrested include Captain Maurice Ouedraogo, from the Ouagadougou artillery group; Lieutenant Moumouni Ouedraogo, former aide de camp to General Sangoule Lamizana, head of state from 1966 to 1978; and a sergeant at the capital's air base. According to a reliable source, the instigators of the plot intended, after overthrowing the National Revolutionary Council, chaired by head of state Captain Thomas Sankara, to dissolve the Revolutionary Defense Committees, abolish the revolutionary people's courts, and declare a broad political amnesty.

This is the first time a plot of this scale has been discovered since the coup d'etat of 4 August 1983, which brought Capt Sankara to power. This attempted putsch comes at a time when the revolutionary government is passing through a serious crisis, characterized by the Upper Voltan press casting doubt on the Patriotic League for Development [LIPAD], one of the main civilian bodies represented in the government, and which has links with the African Independence Party. This mass organization was described as "factionist" and "putschist," following the 21 May ousting of Ibrahima Kone, one of LIPAD's ministers in charge of youth and sport. Mr Kone was accused of trying to "take control," for LIPAD's benefit, of the "anti-imperialist youth" demonstrations which took place in the Upper Voltan capital 20 May.

ANGOLA

66 Bandits Killed During 17-24 May Period

MB021143 Luanda ANGOP in French 0900 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Luanda, 2 June (ANGOP) — A total of 66 bandits were killed and another 5 captured by Angolan troops during mopping-up operations carried out between 17 and 24 May in the provinces of Bie, Huambo, Huila, and Cuanza Sul, according to an official source in Luanda.

During these operations, the source pointed out, our Armed Forces freed 110 people kidnapped by the UNITA puppet gangsters. On 17 May, the source added, our troops killed 23 puppet elements following a surprise attack near Munhango in Bie Province. On the following day, some 25 km from Elende in Huambo Province, the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola killed 28 bandits. Also on the same day in the same province, some 20 km from Mungo, Angolan troops killed one enemy element following clashes with a group of bandits.

On 21 May, some 28 km from Kalukembe in Huila Province, the Angolan Armed Forces put out of action 14 enemies following another clash with an enemy group. Three days later, on 24 May, the Angolan forces destroyed an enemy base located 14 km from Kibala municipality in the Cuanza Sul Province.

In conclusion, the source pointed out that as a result of these operations the Angolan troops have recovered a quantity of war materiel such as shells, cartridges, rounds of ammunition, and rifles.

BOTSWANA

Mmusi Says Opposition Wants To 'Cheat, Deceive'

MB040640 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0514 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] The vice president and minister of finance and development planning, Mr Peter Mmusi, told a political rally at Extension 3 in Gaborone yesterday that Botswanas should be grateful that the country was one of free association, free personal expression, and that it enjoyed peace. He said that opposition parties were refusing to join the world in praise of the achievements of the Botswana Democratic Party [BDP]. This, he said, was because the opposition wanted to cheat and deceive people.

The vice president called on Botswanans to reelect the BDP because of what he described as the unquestionable ability of the leadership of President Masire. He told the rally that President Masire had proven himself in many tasks. He said Dr Masire had innovated skills in the fields of education, water, medicine, building, and planning during his term of office as the minister of finance and development planning. Mr Mmusi said it was due to President Masire's ability that Botswana had won the support of several donor countries and agencies. The vice president urged Botswanas to consider these factors seriously and said that they should not gamble on the question of leadership during the forthcoming elections.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Continues Nampula Public Rally Speech

MB011045 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 31 May 84

[Speech by President Samora Machel at rally in Nampula on 25 May continuing his interrupted speech in Nampula on 24 May — recorded]

[Excerpts] What was yesterday's agenda? We spoke of armed bandits, did we not? [crowd: Yes] Second, we spoke of famine. Correct? Third, nakedness. Correct? Fourth, shortage of school equipment. Correct? Fifth, shortage of medicine. It appears that I have dealt with all this yesterday, have I not? [crowd: You have] What else is there to talk about — how to solve the problem of armed bandits.

Yesterday we said that there were no armed bandits in Nampula. Who are they? [crowd: Thieves] Thank you. [applause] And where do they live? [crowd: In houses] Whose houses? [crowd: Brothers-in-law's] Who else? [crowd: Brothers'] Who else? [crowd: Parents'] Who else? [crowd: Fiancees'] Yes, fiancees'. An armed thief is a louse-head. What else? You already said that they live with their brothers, cousins, brothers-in-law? Is it you? Who are their cousins, brothers, fiancees, fiances? Who are the louse-heads? [words indistinct] Are they foreigners? Do they come from Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia? Here, the armed bandits are organized by [words indistinct]. They are organized by the former chiefs and [words indistinct]. Did you hear? They are organized by those who could eat a few crumbs of the colonial banquet. You know who they are, do you not? Some of them have come to live in Nampula after independence. They have come from the districts and do not have jobs, do they? How do they live? They live by stealing. They have come to the city of Nampula with hut habits, and it is not possible to live in buildings and houses with these hut habits, namely [words indistinct] spitting on the floor, people lying on mats in the backyards. Who lives in the buildings?

Let us talk about something else. Yesterday we were talking about our state apparatus, which leads and implements party policy. Did you understand? [words indistinct] Ministry of Security, Ministry of National Defense, Ministry of the Interior, the National People's Security Service, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Transport, Communications, Posts, and the (?banks) belong to the state. Did you understand? They are instruments used in the implementation of party policy, and the latter is aimed at serving the people. Party means the (?government) policy. The government assesses how to implement the party policy. The party represents [words indistinct] is to have the right to schools, health, and houses. So, the government must assess how to implement it.

However, it is necessary for each of us, the people as a whole, from the Rovuma River to the Maputo River, to accept the task of guaranteeing the exercise of power by the government. It is necessary (?to know) what each one of us did during 1983. Perhaps many do not know what they did. They passed the time loitering. Can we build the country like this? It is not the people alone who are at (?fault)? We, the representatives of the people

at the party and Peoples' Assembly level, sometimes do not convey the People's Assembly thoughts to the grass roots. So, when we sow the seeds the soil rejects them because we did not work the ground. Therefore the seeds do not sprout, and if one does, we get a weak plant. [Machel whistles] How are you? Are you fine? [Machel sings] Are we fine? Thank you.

To be fine means to have a fertile ground to spawn new ideas. New ideas do not fall from the sky. They are the result of implementing our work. They stem from experience. That is why people say that new ideas stem from practice. When we have new ideas, then there are individual and collective iniatives to correct mistakes that government members sometimes make. When we are equipped and ready, we will then be able to distinguish between the individual's mistakes and the mistakes of the policy itself.

Did you understand, friends? When a police officer makes a mistake, it is not the government. When a police officer arbitrarily arrests people, it is not the government. When he arrests and keeps a citizen in jail for 3, 4, and 5 months and then releases him without taking him to court, he is not one of the government. When a policeman assaults a citizen, or beats and spanks him because he disrespected him, he is not doing this on behalf of the law, the constitution and the government.

Our policeman must always study and learn. He must continuously learn the evolution of police science, and see that the Consitution and laws are respected. He must share the suffering of each citizen. He must know how to represent authority, and your people's power from the Rovuma River to the Maputo River. What we are experiencing is contrary to what I stated earlier.

In all our cities, the police behave worse than the colonial police. [applause] Police throughout the world must not live comfortably, and renounce comfort. He must not have a luxurious mattress — he must sleep on a bunk. This applies to every policeman, even the commander. Police chiefs throughout the world must sleep on bunks so they get an upright spine, rather than a bent one. [applause] A luxurious mattress bends the spine, and therefore the power and the uniform as well. A policeman who walks like this [Machel shows how a policeman walks] is not a policeman. A policeman who picks his nose in public like this [Machel demonstrates] is not a policeman.

These are our problems because we have not made a proper selection. Often we regard the police force as a mass production factory. It seems that we are in the Phoenician epoch. [laughter] A policeman must be selected. He must have qualities and be intelligent. He must have a good physical build. He must be at least 1.75 meters tall. We made mistakes when we created the police force. We recruited young people from 18 to 20 years of age, with only primary schooling. We established a training camp for the police, but without any criteria or conditions. We did not employ strong discipline, that is, military discipline. Therefore, there was no evolution from the hut to the police force.

There were many who had never lived in cities. They suddenly came into the cities, and soon after their training were assigned the task of controlling the cities. They had never been in a building. Some of them were knocked down by cars in Maputo while admiring the height of a building from the middle of the road. [laughter] This is the reality in Mozambique.

Cities are the country's sensitive areas. What cities? Maputo, Beira, Quelimane, Tete, Chimoio, Pemba, Nampula, and Lichinga are senstive areas — they are capitals. So, we must choose the right people and know their qualities, behavior, intelligence, capacity, organization, and efficiency in order to post them in the capitals. This way, we can fight robbery. When we have all these qualities together we will not require a large police force. We only need 20 to 30 policemen for a small capital like Nampula. We do not need 200, 300, or 400 soldiers at a time when the bandits are in the countryside. [applause]

[Words indistinct] the security service. It is a highly sensitive service. In the developed countries, the minimum qualification required to enter the security service is admission to university [words indistinct]. However, candidates must first do military service, get special training, and then join the security service. Throughout the world all policemen have done military service. So, they are selected after they enter the Armed Forces [words indistinct]. It is not from the hut to the (?security) service.

These are the structures that defend the sovereignty of the state, and our independence and territorial integrity. They defend the revolution and the building of socialism. However, they also defend tranquillity, harmony, and our people's unity. They defend, in particular, economic development. The Armed Forces, SNASP, and the police force mainly defend the national economy and the country's economic development. They protect the implementation of all projects. This is nothing new. It has been discussed by the Central Committee, and its resolutions mention it. It was discussed during the 12th session of the People's Assembly, particularly the tasks of the Armed Forces, SNASP, and the Mozambique People's Police.

Now, more than ever before, their priority is to fight against the armed bandits. That is why we came to Nampula. [applause] We have come to Nampula to evaluate our human potential, our military capacity, and the equipment we have. We have discovered that possibilities exist to see that subjective conditions are transformed into objective conditions. But there is a lack of organization and means for assigning tasks; a lack of definition in our main line of action and a lack of a correct definition of our enemy. There is also the lack of a correct strategy.

You can see our soldiers here. You can see our policemen. We have veterans of the national liberation struggle who know the secret of how to win a war. We have the SNASP, which should detect even the smallest infiltration in our country — that is its mission. It should report to us that this or that adminstrative post has been infiltrated; that this village has been infiltrated; that such a project has been threatened by infiltration. However, in order to achieve this, it is necessary for the provincial command to know about the great projects that will liquidate famine and deprivation in Nampula Province. The Army defends concrete rather than abstract things. They fight our direct, concrete, and objective enemy. The army is not a police force. Among the armed forces, the SNASP, and the police, there must be coordination and single leadership. In this way we shall defeat the

armed bandits, particularly those from Nampula — the armed thieves. We have reorganizaed the armed forces, the police force, and the SNASP. We have outlined the main courses of action.

We have also come to Nampula to discuss problems related to the lives of the people as a whole. We have chosen Nampula because it is calm here. This is a peaceful city, which makes it possible for all political bureau members to move around. As we know, no provincial capital has a Political Bureau member now. We have all traveled to Nampula, leaving the poisoned environment of Maputo. It is a sick environment with intrigue and rumors. There is enmity, jealousy, and slander. There is hatred among the people. There is an environment of persecution among people. Thus, we decided to come to Nampula to discuss the lives of our people in detail — that is, the life of the party. We have three forces; namely, the Armed Forces, the police force, and the security forces. How is it possible that there are arbitrary and illegal situations, although we are so well organized, and with tasks clearly defined? This is what we came to discuss in your province. Did you understand? It is not Nampula Province alone. It involves the lives of the party, government, and the people. It is the lives of our country and the nation. Do you understand?

There is total slackness — namely, physical, mental, and spiritual — on the part of our forces with regard to the armed bandits. [applause] Therefore, there must be something wrong in the ministries.

We have come to Nampula to analyze the lives of the political bureau members. Unfortunately, some of them are ministers and others are provincial leaders, such as in Cabo Delgado, Sofala, and Zambezia Provinces. We want to hail these provinces for the quality of their work, which constitutes an example worth emulating. [applause] It must be an original experience — that is, a Mozambican one. We have to send the top leadership to the provinces. They have the power to make decisions.

I would also like to mention that the provincial administration is composed of several sectors. The governor will explain this to you one day. All of you in Nampula depend on the governor. He is the channel to the nation, and no one else. He must be informed daily of what is happening in each district, village, factory, and enterprise. The provincial governor must learn about all this from the residents, rather than from his own directors and the Armed Forces. Everything here depends exclusively on the governor. The provincial directors are the governor's executive aides. The exercise of power is made first by the administrators. District residents and all structures — military or otherwise — depend on the administrator. It is the administrator who provides a complete and full picture of the district, its problems, and the people's major preoccupations. It does not matter if there is a general in the district, because he also depends on the administrator. Even if there is a major and captain, they both depend on the administrator, because he is the one in contact with the people.

In the struggle against the bandits, it is the people who must win. It is not an exclusive task of the Armed Forces, but of the militias and the people. Thus, we shall rapidly eliminate the armed bandits, the famine, the deprivation. Then we will have total control over the situation; we will have the wheel under our control and drive at whatever speed we want, whether it's 50, 100, or even 1,000 km per hour. It depends on your control.

I am surprised that you have not put all these problems to the governor of your province, and your directors, officials, deputies of the People's Assembly, provincial assembly, and deputies from the districts and other areas. They share power with you. Do you understand? This is the characteristic of the People's Republic of Mozambique. [applause] Let us be aware: Sometimes there is a struggle for power in certain structures. Who are these people? They ask: Who am I in relation to the governor? They also worry about who comes after the president. [applause] It is natural. It is like this everywhere. An officer here also asks when he is going to be promoted to lieutenant general, and others ask when they are to become a colonel general, or general. [applause] Then they do not go out and fight. Captains ask: When am I going to be a major in charge of a battalion? You stay there leading the company. [applause] We will promote you and even reward you the day you and your company defeat the armed bandits.

These are our problems. We faced crises during the national liberation struggle because of ambition. We paid dearly; our comrades died. Therefore, we cannot implement our missions correctly. If our aims were how to improve the life of the people and how to best serve the people, then we would be heroes. We veterans worry about the past. Let us make history again. Let us let the young also make history. Old generals must retire so that we can create new generals in the struggle against the armed bandits. [applause] Let us create good police commanders, and then there will be no illegal acts in Mozambique. Let us train good agents for the SNASP, and then there will no be irregularities, but rather respect and tranquillity. There will be no arbitrary arrests, nor will scores of people be detained without trial. [applause]

Today we celebrate the founding of the OAU. [applause] It is an historic date for the African Continent as a whole. The OAU was created 21 years ago. Its objectives were to unite the African peoples, join forces, and make efforts for the total liberation of our continent from colonialism and imperialism, and for peace, freedom, and justice. The OAU has made a valuable contribution to the liberation of people from the colonial yoke. As a free and independent people, we happily celebrate this historic date. The OAU continues to be our instrument of liberation. In pursuing its noble objectives, the OAU is profoundly involved in the liberation of Namibia and the Sahara, whose peoples are still subjected to colonialism. We are leaving Nampula now with the certainty of victory. Thank you, Nampula residents. Thank you, Mozambican people. [applause] The struggle continues. [crowd: "It continues"] Independence or death. [crowd: "We shall win"]

Armed Forces Kill 23 Bandits in Gaza Province

MB030703 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0605 GMT 3 Jun 84

[From the "Armed Forces Voice of Combat" program]

[Text] Our Mozambique Armed Forces stationed in (Luquisso),

Maputo Province, have released 912 people who had been abducted by the armed bandits. In Gaza Province, our forces attacked an armed bandits camp located between the (Chitula) and the (Chepo) rivers. An assortment of war equipment was captured.

In Chibuto District of Gaza Province, our forces attacked a bandit group, killing 23 bandits and capturing AKM weapons, mortar shells, and a box of ammunition. In Tete and Manica provinces, an additional 23 armed bandits were killed on 24 May when they attempted to attack an armed forces column. Our forces attacked another camp in Tete Province.

Romanian President Sends Condolences to Machel
MB020617 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu has sent a message of condolences to President Samora Machel on the death of his father, Moises Machel.

Having learned of the death of your father, I convey to you and all your family the most heartfelt condolences and my expression of profound sympathy, the message says.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO's Nujoma Speaks on Struggle, Nigerian Support
AB040746 Lagos NAN in English 1611 GMT 3 Jun 84

[By Ike Mbonu]

[Text] Luanda, June 3 (NAN) — The nonaggression pact signed between Angola and South Africa has no adverse effect on the operations of SWAPO, the organization's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, said in Luanda yesterday.

Mr Nujoma told a correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) that "the armed struggle was being carried out with intensity inside Namibia and not outside." He said that SWAPO supported the troop disengagement pact because the occupation of southern Angola by South African troops was destablising the country. "We are determined to intensify the armed struggle until racist South Africa is completely chased out of Namibia," he said.

Mr Nujoma said that the presence of Cuban troops in Angola and the implementation of the UN resolution of Namibia were two separate issues, adding that there should be no linkage whatsoever between the two. He said that Western Europe was using South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha's visit to give credibility to the "evil called apartheid because South Africa is a joint colony of Western imperialists."

He expressed SWAPO's gratitude to the Federal Government and the people of Nigeria "for their continuous material, political and diplomatic support for SWAPO."

SOUTH AFRICA

Botha Invites SWAPO's Nujoma to Windhoek
MB011402 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1357 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Berne, June 1, SAPA — The prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, has invited the leader of SWAPO, Mr Sam Nujoma, to come to Windhoek and discuss matters of common concern. Mr Botha announced his invitation during a press conference held at the conclusion of his talks with the Swiss federal president, Mr Leon Schlumpf. In answer to a question on whether Mr Nujoma would ever be allowed into SWA/Namibia, Mr Botha said he had already invited Mr Nujoma and had guaranteed his security while in Windhoek, the capital. "Unfortunately, he has not made use of it so far," the prime minister said.

32 Killed in Faction Fighting in Natal
MB040724 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Faction fighting has erupted again on Natal's south coast. More than 30 people have been killed in the latest outbreak, as Carmel Rickard reports:

[Rickard] Thirty-two more people have been killed in the fighting between the Mkhize and Makhanya clans in the Umbumbulu area. In addition, more people were injured in the weekend clash. This brings the death toll to 57 in under a month. According to police the fighting began on Friday, and by Sunday there was relative clam there. One of the results of the clash is that there has been a mass exodus of terrified people from the south coast looking for safety with friends and relatives in other areas. Several schools in the district have been closed because of the unrest. This weekend there have been no reports of fighting in Natal's other faction feud area of Msinga, where a specially trained police squad was recently established.

ZAMBIA

Rwandan President Welcomed at Livingstone Airport
MB011215 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Secretary general of the party Mr Humphrey Mulemba today said political ties among African countries must be strengthened to forge unity and development on the continent. Mr Mulemba said political ties were a key to unity and development and African leaders should continue to cooperate in this field. Speaking at Livingstone Airport when he introduced the visiting president of Rwanda, Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, to the crowd which welcomed him, Mr Mulemba said through political ties African countries could also succeed in other human endeavors. He also said with the establishment of the Preferential Trade Area, Africa would be able to strengthen her economy for the benefit of her people. Mr Mulemba said Zambia and Rwanda were fortunate to have leaders like

Presidents Kaunda and Habyarimana, who were committed to serving mankind.

Communique Issued

MB020826 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Zambia and Rwanda have reaffirmed their determination to work relentlessly to strengthen their bilateral friendship through regular contacts at all levels. That is according to a communique released by President Habyarimana and President Kaunda at State House last night. The two leaders say these contacts should be aimed at examining ways and means of promoting and developing bilateral cooperation on agreements signed and ratified by the two countries. In this respect, the joint commission of the two countries held its first meeting in Lusaka during the Rwandese president's visit, following its establishment in Kigali in 1982, when President Kaunda paid a state visit to Rwanda. Among the agreements the commission reviewed were general cooperation, trade, air services, and cultural agreements, and it also explored new areas of cooperation in energy, transport and communications, agriculture, and (?employment agreements). During his visit, President Hanyarimana visited a number of economic production units, and appreciated progress that Zambia was making under the leadership of President Kaunda.

Rwandan's Departure

MB030448 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Rwandese President Major General Juvenal Habyarimana left for home this morning after concluding his first state visit to Zambia, during which he led a 30-man delegation. President Habyarimana toured various industrial projects on the Copperbelt and elsewhere, as well as other places of interest, including Livingstone. Yesterday, Zambia and Rwanda signed a communique to mark the end of Maj Gen Habyarimana's first visit to Zambia, in which the two countries reaffirmed their determination to work relentelessly to strengthen their bilateral friendship through regular contact at all levels. The two leaders said these contacts should be aimed at examining ways and means of promoting and developing bilateral cooperation on agreements signed and ratified by the two countries.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Accuses Botswana Forces of Aiding Rebels

MB021252 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] The Zimbabwean prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has accused some sections of Botswana's security forces of aiding rebels fighting his government. Zimbabwe's news agency, ZIANA, quoted Mr Mugabe as saying that he and President Quett Masire of Botswana had an excellent working relationship, but this could not be said of some sections within the Botswana Defense Force.